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Interest Rates May Drop to Protect the Dollar

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The cost of money is headed lower, according to leading analysts, who predict that interest rates in the United States, Germany and Japan will likely be cut in the weeks ahead.

"Coordinated interest-rate reductions are the only solution that both protects the dollar and stimulates flagging global growth," said Andre Drobny, an analyst at CS First Boston in London.

It is a conclusion that many analysts share following the watershed events of last week that saw the Federal Reserve Board lead a cohort of central banks to support the dollar at a time when it was not under attack.

"The Fed, and the Treasury behind it, have shown that they care," observed John Llewellyn at Lehman Brothers in London. The maneuver dispelled the notion that benign neglect of the dollar's international value was official policy.

The timing of the intervention was

significant, proceeding by one day the U.S. employment report for May showing a stunning loss of 101,000 non-farm jobs. Analysts said the report increased the likelihood of an imminent cut in U.S. interest rates.

The data on jobs, coming after a series of reports indicating that growth is slowing sharply, "erased at a stroke fears of inflation and expectations of a strong rebound in activity later this year," said Malcolm Roberts, an analyst in London with Union Bank of Switzerland.

However, "weak economic data means a weak dollar," warned Ronald Leven at J.P. Morgan in New York. The only reason the dollar did not fall apart on the news, he added, was the fear of renewed intervention.

Another reason for the dollar's relative buoyancy was that currency speculators rarely attack before a weekend, especially a long one that will see much of continental Europe closed on Monday. But even intervention cannot prevent

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Officials Play Down Chances of U.S. Troops Having Role in Bosnia

Serb Chief Insists On a Pact Before Hostage Talks

Dole Supports Softer Clinton Commitment

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — General Ratko Mladic, the commander of the Bosnian Serbs, has indicated that he will not give any information on an American pilot or 257 United Nations hostages until NATO renounces the use of air strikes in Bosnia.

At the same time, the Bosnian Serbs again increased pressure on Sarajevo on Sunday, killing four people and wounding eight with a shell fired into the Dobrinja section of town.

The shell landed close to the entrance to a tunnel under the airport that provides the Bosnian capital's only tenuous link with the outside world.

Major Myriam Souhaili, a UN spokeswoman, said Sunday that General Mladic was insisting he receive a guarantee that no further air strikes would take place before saying anything about the pilot or the release of the UN hostages held by the Serbs.

"General Mladic made clear that until he has a meeting with the commander of United Nations forces in the former Yugoslavia, General Bertrand Janvier, and until he receives security guarantees, there will be no further hostage releases and no information on the pilot," she said.

The F-16 pilot, who was flying a routine NATO monitoring mission over Bosnia when his plane was downed by a Serbian missile near the northern town of Banja Luka, has been missing since Friday.

Bosnian Serbian television has shown videotape footage of the wreckage of his plane, but NATO officials say the images are inconclusive.

The U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry, said there was no evidence that the pilot had succeeded in ejecting, according to news agency accounts.

UN military experts here were increasingly skeptical that the pilot was alive.

"If he were alive, we believe the Serbs would have shown him by now," an official said.

General Mladic's demands, made in a telephone conversation late Saturday night with Brigadier Cees Nicolai, the chief of staff of UN forces in Bosnia, amounted to a stern challenge to the American and Western European governments. They have said negotiation with the Bosnian Serbs is out of the question until all hostages are released.

"General Mladic was very clear: 'no' to everything until he has security guarantees," said Lieutenant Colonel Gary Coward, a UN spokesman.

A UN official in Zagreb, Croatia, said it was not impossible that General Janvier would agree to meet General Mladic to

WASHINGTON — Facing intense domestic pressures, U.S. officials moved Sunday to clarify their fluid policy on Bosnia, insisting that there is little chance American troops will be needed and reassuring Congress that it will be consulted at every turn.

There was one important indication Sunday that the congressional backlash against President Bill Clinton's comments on the role of U.S. troops would subside. Senator Bob Dole, the Republican leader in the Senate and a candidate for president, said that he supported the narrower interpretation of the role of U.S. troops that Mr. Clinton outlined Saturday.

"We do have a NATO obligation," he said. Overall, however, the senator says he favors withdrawal of the United Nations peacekeepers and lifting of the UN embargo on arms shipments to Bosnia.

General John M. Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said in a broadcast interview from Vienna that Western defense ministers' decision Saturday to create a rapid-reaction force made it unlikely that European allies would need U.S. troops as an emergency extraction force.

"This is not an eventuality that stares us in the face right now," the general said.

Washington's United Nations ambassador, Madeleine K. Albright, declared that the mere offer of emergency U.S. assistance to NATO made European governments more "comfortable" about taking robust action in Bosnia to assist United Nations peacekeepers.

Both officials sought to make it clear that the assistance of American ground forces would be offered only if peacekeepers were in an untenable situation, only if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization requested help, only if the troops remained under NATO command and only after consultation with Congress.

Their voices were meant to second the policy shift signaled Saturday by Mr. Clinton when he spoke of this far narrower mandate for U.S. forces (than he had outlined just days earlier).

The U.S. policy on Bosnia has recently had three distinct hues. For months, the White House had barred troops in Bosnia except to monitor a peace agreement or to withdraw United Nations forces.

But after UN peacekeepers were seized as hostages last week, the president offered ground forces to help NATO in "reconfiguring and strengthening" existing forces in Bosnia. Amid fierce criticism of this policy, the president said Saturday that U.S. ground forces would assist NATO only in emergencies to "extract" endan-



A parasol protecting a Beijing policeman and plainclothes colleagues in Tiananmen Square on Sunday, the sixth anniversary of the crackdown on dissidents.

Beijing Quiet, but Dissidents' Agenda Gathers Strength

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — From the confines of house arrest, Chen Ziming, one of the leaders of the 1989 democracy movement and who is now suffering from cancer, has defied police warnings and issued an open letter demanding the release of political prisoners in China and the rehabilitation of Zhao Ziyang, the former Communist Party chief.

In his first personal statement since he was paroled for medical treatment under pressure from President Bill Clinton in May 1994, Mr. Chen, 43, said he was undertaking a 24-hour hunger strike to commemorate the sixth anniversary Sun-

day of the military crackdown on June 4, 1989, that left hundreds dead.

The significance of Mr. Chen's open letter was that it punctured the campaign of intimidation Chinese authorities have waged in recent days to silence the most prolific outpouring of petitions that China's intellectuals and dissidents have dared since the Tiananmen Square crackdown.

The police have arrested more than 20 of the 60 or so intellectuals and dissidents who signed petitions this spring, among them a former student leader, Wang Dan, and a former university lecturer, Liu Xiaobo.

Thousands of Chinese policemen lined the streets of the capital on Sunday, surrounding both Tiananmen Square and the

sprawling university district in the northwest of the city.

Despite the high level of security, commemorations by students who participated in the confrontation six years ago flooded into China by electronic mail via the Internet, by fax and over shortwave radio broadcasts.

While the sixth anniversary of the military crackdown passed without any visible sign of demonstration in the well-policed streets, the petition movement this year has created the outlines of a substantive political reform agenda that is attracting support among a greater number of Chinese intellectuals.

The most striking evidence of greater internal pressure for political reform was

the petition on May 15 by 45 scientists and scholars led by Wang Ganchang, one of China's most senior physicists and designers of the country's first atomic bomb. For the first time, this petition attracted establishment figures who joined leading dissidents in calling for "the supervision of democracy" and tolerance for "independent public opinion" in China.

"That petition was very important," said Fang Lizhi, a leading Chinese dissident exiled in 1990. "It shows the economy is not the whole story in today's China."

For Mr. Chen and a group of his col-

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AGENDA

Ex-Milan Judge Is Investigated

ROME (AFP) — Italy's leading anti-corruption judge, Antonio Di Pietro, announced Sunday that he was under investigation for a private loan that he took out four years ago.

In a bid to quash rumors, Mr. Di Pietro, who resigned as Milan prosecutor last December, issued a statement in La Repubblica saying: "It's true. I'm under investigation at my own request."

In the statement, the judge admitted borrowing 120 million lire (\$75,000) in 1991 from a friend, Osvaldo Rocca, so that he could buy a new car and a new house. The money was repaid in 1994, but Mr. Di Pietro felt it was necessary to request an investigation since his opponents allege the loan actually came from an acquaintance of Mr. Rocca, Giancarlo Gorrini, described as a "dubious financier."

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BLACK DAY FOR JAPANESE — Keiji Hirose of Japan bracing for the tackle by New Zealand's Robin Brooke during the All Blacks' record-breaking 145-7 victory Sunday in the rugby World Cup. Page 15.

A Foreign Critic Strikes a Chord in Japan

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — One might think that a scathing critique of Japan by a Dutchman who speaks only limited Japanese and has no college degree would sell here about as well as a primer on styling blond hair.

But "The System That Makes Japanese Unhappy" by Karel van Wolferen, has become a best-seller in Japan, with 240,000 copies in print so far.

The sales may be a tribute either to Mr.

van Wolferen's perspicacity or to the masochism of the Japanese public.

Or perhaps Mr. van Wolferen is right when he describes Japan as a neurotic country — it is one of his gentler criticisms — because the book's sales have benefited from Japan's longtime fascination with what foreigners are saying about it.

Mr. van Wolferen has been both widely admired and reviled as one of the most original thinkers about Japan in many years. There is a wide range of views about whether his analysis is accurate as well as original.

In person, he is not quite the raging tiger

that his reputation as a commentator may suggest. A 53-year-old classical music aficionado, he slumped in a chair at a hotel coffee shop in Tokyo and spoke intensely but calmly about a range of Japanese issues.

"I feel a little bit happy about this," he said, not looking very happy, as he acknowledged the success of his book and the way in which some of his views have been echoed by opinion makers within Japan.

"But the situation is hopeless. They're

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Wrapped Reichstag: A German Image?

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

Later this month, Christo — the man with one name, a stringy-haired Bulgarian émigré who wrapped the Pont Neuf in Paris, surrounded scrub islands off Miami and built a 25-mile-long nylon fabric fence in California — will drape the Reichstag in Berlin in huge sheets of aluminum-coated polypropylene, tied up with five miles of thick blue rope.

The Reichstag, neoclassical symbol of Germany's glory and shame, will shimmer in the long Northern European summer

days, raising hope for its next incarnation as home to the Parliament of the reunited country.

Or will the once and future seat of government look smothered, hidden away just at the moment that Germany, set loose from its Cold War anchors, casts about for a new identity?

The government's decision to allow the Reichstag wrap is an inspiring display of self-confidence and even lightness in a society forever fretting about its xenophobia and its image.

But as he intends, Christo's wrap also reveals a more troubling aspect of Germany's struggle to redefine itself now that it is a more independent operator in a more complicated Europe: Without the comfort of communist-capitalist, East-West dichotomies, Germany is searching, thus far in vain, for some other way to instill civic pride in its populace.

It took the indefatigable artist 22 years to persuade the Bundestag, the lower house of the German Parliament, to approve his art project, called simply "Wrapped Reichstag." Through much of that period, the hulking, 100-year-old pile

that backed onto the Berlin Wall was mostly empty, with a minor museum of German history in its basement.

Even so, wary West German legislators could not accept the idea that the building from which the Nazis had ruled, the symbol the Red Army had sacked and plundered, might be used for something as frivolous and downright freaky as a Christo project.

But the artist was persistent, and more to the point, the times were changing. With the wall down, Cold War jitters receding, and the government of the united Germany moving from Bonn to Berlin, the Reichstag could once again become a symbol of the nation.

To Chancellor Helmut Kohl, that was even more reason to spurn Christo's annual appeals. He once said the Reichstag would never be defaced as long as he ran the country. But in 1993, Mr. Kohl was outvoted by legislators who argued that the project would somehow mark a new beginning for Germany.

In Germany, affluence is the social glue.

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Newstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg.....60 L Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....13 Dh
Cameroon 1,400 CFA	Qatar.....11.20 Rials
Egypt.....9.00 FF	Reunion.....11.20 FF
Gabon.....350 CFA	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R
Greece.....2,500 Lira	Senegal.....980 CFA
Guinea.....1,250 Din	Spain.....225 PTAS
Italy.....2,500 Lira	Tunisia.....1,450 Din
Ivory Coast 1,120 CFA	Turkey.....1 L 45,000
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mail (Eur).....\$1.10

Abortions a Major Threat to Kenya

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THE AMERICAS

Charities Rebut Gingrich

Their Services Heavily Dependent on U.S. Aid

By Karen W. Arenson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — What America needs, says Newt Gingrich, the speaker of the House, is a dismantling of the welfare state, with many of its functions turned over to private charities. But from the Union Gospel Mission of Seattle to the Forest Hills Community House in New York, charity leaders say they are already hard pressed to meet existing needs.

And they say the speaker's ideas are unworkable because his vision of what charities do and how they are financed is a page out of Norman Rockwell, a far cry from reality.

Although Mr. Gingrich has not offered details on how private charities could take over public functions, he has tossed out some proposals: One calls for every church and synagogue in the United States to adopt a homeless person for six months, while another calls for all Americans to contribute three hours of voluntary service a week.

He argues that helping the truly needy requires nothing less than a transformation of American culture, shifting the responsibility from bureaucrats to missionaries. "It requires the person who will sit there at 3 o'clock in the morning holding the hand of the person who is about to commit suicide," Mr. Gingrich said.

But the cornerstone of American charity today, his critics in charities say, is not built on neighbors caring for neighbors in tight little communities. Instead, it rests on a vast array of organizations — from neighborhood settlement houses and

soup kitchens to national entities like the Salvation Army and the American Red Cross — that are run largely by professionals. And the services they are able to provide are but a fraction of what government itself provides.

Also, while most charities depend heavily on volunteer labor and on billions of dollars in donations from the public, they are even more dependent on government money for their survival. Indeed, many charities themselves are major recipients of federal government aid that may be eliminated.

Mr. Gingrich and others argue that if government reduced its role in helping the needy, private citizens would pick up the slack, but many experts dispute that contention.

"We don't know for sure that they are wrong," said Robert Putnam, a political scientist at Harvard University. "But it seems completely implausible that if you shut down the government that individuals and charity could compensate."

Government spending for a whole host of social services far outstrips what private charities offer, points out Lester Salamon, a professor at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

For example, in a comprehensive study he found that in 1989 federal, state and local governments spent about \$96 billion on basic social services like welfare, housing aid and child nutrition. He estimated that if Social Security, Medicare and other government spending for pension plans, health benefits and education were included, the government spent almost \$1 trillion that same year.

And although total charitable giving in the United States amounts to almost \$130 billion annually, nearly half of that goes to churches and other religious groups. Last year, less than \$12 billion was aimed at human services, where government cuts are expected to be heaviest, and the figure has been shrinking steadily for more than a decade.

Most private charities depend heavily on government money, awarded through a combination of contracts and grants. The Forest Hills Community House, for example, draws \$2.1 million of its \$3 million budget, or 70 percent, from government financing.

Even big national charities rely on government aid. Last year, Catholic Charities USA, a network of about 1,400 social service agencies, received about \$1.3 billion, or two-thirds of its revenues, from federal, state and local governments.

The Salvation Army draws about 17 percent of its revenue from government nationally, although in some areas the figure is 66 percent, or higher, said Raymond Peacock, a lieutenant colonel in the group. He calls a government role necessary.

"This is more than a private charity responsibility," he said. "It is a societal responsibility. We can address some of it alone, but we cannot address all of it."

That view is expressed again and again by leaders of charitable organizations. Many contend that government not only has the responsibility to continue to meet the human needs of society, but that in many fields, it is the only entity capable of assuming that burden.



BACKING UP THE BOSS — President Bill Clinton making his weekly radio address from the White House in Washington, in which he said again that the U.S. military could be used to help the United Nations withdraw from the former Yugoslavia. Staff members and guests listened in.

POLITICAL NOTES

Wanted: Elegant Barricade

WASHINGTON — Two weeks after closing the section of Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House, administration officials are seeking an alternative to the ugly concrete barriers and barren two-block stretch of asphalt created in the rush to thwart car bombs.

They have turned to a group of 10 prominent architects and urban planners, among others, who have suggested that the closed section of the street be converted to a pedestrian plaza with fountains, benches, restrooms, trees, raised flower beds and brick or light granite surfaces.

The future look of the president's front yard is such an important statement about the White House and its relationship with the American people, the architects and planners said, that administration officials should consider a national competition to design the plaza in the same way a plan for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial was chosen from 1,400 entries in 1982.

"It's very important how they do this," said J. Max Bond Jr., a New York architect whose buildings include the Martin Luther King Jr. Center in Atlanta. "A nationwide process would be ideal so people would have the sense that it was open and participatory." (NYT)

California Speaker Joins Race

SAN FRANCISCO — Willie L. Brown Jr., the irrepressible former shoeshine boy who battled poverty and racial discrimination to become speaker of the California Assembly and one of the nation's most powerful black leaders, has embarked on a new political journey.

After 30 years of legislative service in Sacramento, half of them in the speaker's job, he announced Saturday that he would run for mayor of this city of many hills and individualists. Because of a new term-limits law, Mr. Brown will have to leave the assembly next year, regardless of his showing in the mayor's election in November.

Polls indicate that Mr. Brown, 61, a Democrat and the most practical of practical politicians, will be a solid contender in the coming contest to unseat Mayor Frank Jordan, also a Democrat. Not only does the speaker have almost universal name recognition in the city but he is also a masterful fund-raiser. (NYT)

Dole Looks at Entitlements

WASHINGTON — The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, says that the country will have to

examine financing the Social Security retirement system, while indicating that it should not be part of the 1996 presidential campaign for which he is a leading candidate.

"You can't say it's never going to be looked at," Mr. Dole told conservatives Saturday at a meeting sponsored by the magazine National Review. Mr. Dole said benefits to retirees, who make up a powerful lobby in Washington, would have to remain intact.

In response to a question from a 26-year-old from Pennsylvania who voiced fears that the program would be bankrupt by the time of his retirement, Mr. Dole said the Social Security trust fund could run out of money by the year 2020 or earlier.

"I think we ought to be very clear with people," Mr. Dole said. "Entitlements are part of the problem." (WP)

Quote / Unquote

Al Sforge, assistant launching director at the Kennedy center, announcing that the flight of a \$2 billion space shuttle was postponed after woodpeckers at the Kennedy Space center damaged the insulation of the fuel tank: "We'd rather stay out there and fly. I consider this just one more rock in the road to success." (NYT)

The Incredible Shrinking Jury

3 More People May Be Dismissed From Simpson Panel

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — As the 19th week of the O. J. Simpson murder trial ended, there were renewed concerns about the durability of the jury, with at least one and possibly three panel members facing dismissal, sources close to the case said.

Outside the presence of the jury, Judge Lance A. Ito met with lawyers from both sides late last week to discuss a continuing investigation of possible juror misconduct.

Afterward, the court spokeswoman said that "the court has not finished its review of jury issues."

But a lawyer involved in the trial said Judge Ito was investigating three jurors.

One, a 28-year-old Hispanic woman from Pico Rivera, California, is under investigation, the lawyer said, for passing a note to a former juror who was dismissed May 26 after the judge questioned her about working on a book.

The discharged juror, Francine Florio-Buten, 38, a telephone worker, has denied she was writing a book.

Two other jurors, both black men, a 43-year-old marketing representative, known as No. 247, and a 54-year-old postal operations manager, No. 1489, are under investigation, the source said.

Speaking with reporters as he left the court, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr., Mr. Simpson's chief lawyer, said he expected the judge to issue a ruling on Monday about the fate of those jurors. He declined to give any further details.

The removal of more jurors would almost certainly change the racial, sexual and perhaps philosophical composition of the panel.

In addition to the two black men and one Hispanic woman, there are six black women, two white women and one Hispanic man on the jury; the alternates consist of one black man, two black women, and one white woman.

Defense lawyers, pleased with a jury in which members of a minority dominate, have said they would consent to continue the trial if the number of jurors fell below 12. But prosecutors have sent contradictory signals as to what they would do in that case.

Gigi Gordon, a defense lawyer in Santa Monica, said: "I think it is quite common that if you go down to 10 or 11 jurors, it's a mistrial. But this case is extraordinary. You don't have jurors being released for the normal reasons: scheduling problems, illness and child care."

In this case, she said, the reasons include speaking about the case or failing to state information fully during the jury selection process.

"It's a Simpson phenomenon," she said.

Changing the panel at this stage, Ms. Gordon added, could create even more problems, especially for Judge Ito.

"What happens is that jurors form relationships," she said. "There could be another juror revolt. And Judge Ito could be viewed as the problem if he kicks out jurors who are well liked. There could be a divorce, jury-style."

The jury imbroglio largely overshadowed the start of testimony by Dr. Lakshmanan Sathiyavagiswaran, the chief medical examiner for Los Angeles County, who is expected to provide graphic details — including pictures taken at the crime scene and the morgue — of how the two people Mr. Simpson is accused of killing, Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman, met their deaths.

The photographs were not shown during the session Friday.

As Mr. Sathiyavagiswaran described how the bodies of the two victims had been weighed and measured, Mr. Simpson became unusually animated: For several minutes, he sat glowering, and at other times he clenched his fists, shifted his gaze to the ceiling and took deep gulps of air.

Scholar Fights Family Over Jung's Memory

By Dinitia Smith
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A Harvard researcher says he has been denied access to papers in the Library of Congress that he contends will prove that C. G. Jung falsified information that formed a basis of his theory of the collective unconscious, a seminal principle of Jungian psychoanalysis.

The papers, copies of notes made by a Jung assistant, J. J. Honegger, are controlled by the Jung family in Switzerland and a Jung associate. They have also blocked the publication of a book on Jung edited and with an introduction by the scholar, Richard Noll.

Mr. Noll, 35, who just completed a postdoctoral fellowship at Harvard University, is the author of a prize-winning scholarly work on Jung, who died in 1961 at the age of 85 and, along with Sigmund Freud, is considered a central figure in the founding of psychoanalysis.

At issue, Mr. Noll said in an interview, are "the true exchange of ideas" and whether public institutions like the Library of Congress should house documents controlled by outside parties who have their own interests to protect.

The dispute also raises questions, he said, about the independence of Princeton University Press, which was to publish the new book edited by Mr. Noll and is also the sole publisher of Jung's work in English.

Marvin Kranz, the administrator of the Honegger papers at the Library of Congress, said the library had accepted restrictions from the Jung family because they had "wanted us to give the papers back."

"We accepted the stipulation that scholars have to get permission," he said, "because we couldn't alienate the family."

Mr. Kranz said it was common for the Library of Congress and other institutions to accept restrictions on papers rather than risk their destruction or damage in private hands.

Mr. Noll, who has called Jung "the most influential liar of the 20th century," contended that money was the real reason he has been denied access to the papers and why Princeton University Press, which published his prize-winning work, has canceled the new book.

"The Jung family supports itself in part from royalties from Jung's

books," said Mr. Noll, who has a background as a clinical psychologist. "He's the family business. The Jung family is afraid of Jung being found out. The whole Jungian belief system will collapse if the collective unconscious is a fallacy, if it is proved Jung knowingly lied."

Walter Lippincott, the director of Princeton University Press, acknowledged that Mr. Noll's book had been canceled as a courtesy to the Jung family.

In a telephone interview from Zurich, Jung's son, Franz, called Mr. Noll's writings "pure nonsense" and hung up on a reporter. The family refused further requests for comment.

The dispute began last year when Princeton University Press published "The Jung Cult: Origins of a Charismatic Movement."

In the book, Mr. Noll accused Jung of having falsified dates in relation to the theory of the collective unconscious, which holds that people share images, buried deep in their unconscious, that influence their thought and behavior.

In October, after the collective suicide and killing of dozens of members of the Solar Temple cult in Switzerland, Mr. Noll wrote an article for the

op-ed page of The New York Times. In it, he drew parallels between some of Jung's teachings and the cult's beliefs in paganism and sun worship.

About the same time, the Princeton press was preparing to publish "Mysteria: Jung and the Ancient Mysteries," a collection of Jung's writings that was edited by Mr. Noll and had an introduction written by him.

Members of the Jung family demanded that the publisher withdraw "The Jung Cult" from bookstores and stop publication of "Mysteria." Mr. Noll said that there were already 3,000 orders for "Mysteria" at the time and that it had been advertised in journals.

Mr. Lippincott, the director of Princeton University Press, said the publisher had sent several staff members to Zurich to try to calm the Jung family, but to no avail.

"We tried to persuade them that a university press does publish different positions on the same topic," Mr. Lippincott said.

The demand that "The Jung Cult" be withdrawn from bookstores, meanwhile, was rejected. But Mr. Noll said that Princeton University Press has delayed its second printing, an assertion the publisher denied.

Former French Spy Chief Dies at 73

Reuters

PARIS — Alexandre de Marenches, the aristocratic head of the French secret service from 1970 to 1981, has died of a heart attack, officials said Sunday. Mr. de Marenches, who died in Monaco on Friday, was 73.

A Resistance fighter who was seriously wounded in Italy during World War II, Mr. de Marenches was appointed head of the Agency for Documentation and Counterespionage by President Georges Pompidou. The agency was the predecessor of the current organization, the General Headquarters for External Security.

In a book by Christine Ockrent in the mid-1980s, "In the Secrets of Princes," he recounted some espionage secrets, including how Western allies had discussed assassinating Libya's leader, Moammar Gadhafi.

Mr. de Marenches also once provoked an uproar by saying that Gestapo documents left behind at the spy agency's headquarters showed

that some prominent French people who claimed to be Resistance heroes had been in the pay of the Nazis. He refused to identify them.

Jean Marin, 86, president of the French news service Agence France-Presse from 1954 to 1975 and a broadcaster on French Resistance radio, died Saturday in Paris. (AP)

Dallas Townsend, 76, a 44-year CBS News veteran who covered every presidential convention and campaign from 1948 through 1980, died Thursday of injuries suffered in a fall. (AP)

Rochelle Pittman, 57, who won a lawsuit over the tainted blood transfusion her husband had received, prompting a continuing Canadian inquiry, died of complications of AIDS on Wednesday in Toronto. (NYT)

Arthur M. Young, 89, who built a helicopter that was the first to be certified for commercial use and the first in which the cockpit was enclosed in a plexiglass bubble, died of cancer in Berkeley, California, on Tuesday. (NYT)

Away From Politics

Riddled with holes drilled by woodpeckers, the space shuttle Discovery will have to retreat to the hangar for repairs to its fuel-tank insulation, forcing an indefinite postponement of the launching that had been scheduled for next week, NASA said. Officials of the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral, Florida, said the shuttle would be rolled back from the launching pad and might not be rescheduled to fly until August. (NYT)

Terry Nichols, one of the two men charged with the Oklahoma City bombing, was denied bail by a U.S. judge who ruled that he posed a risk to public safety and might flee the country. Judge David L. Russell ruled Mr. Nichols

must remain at a federal prison near Oklahoma City until the outcome of his trial. (NYT)

A father who put his 22-month-old daughter into a microwave oven has been charged with child abuse, according to the police in Saginaw, Michigan. Gerald Leroy Salais, 22, put her in the microwave to discipline her. He turned the power on, but it was unclear whether he also pushed the "cook" button, which would have started the oven. The girl, Jessica, suffered bruises. (AP)

Rebecca Elizabeth Marier is the first woman to be No. 1 in a graduating class at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, leading the 987 other cadets in academic, military and physical programs. Miss Marier will attend Harvard Medical School, only the second West Point graduate to do so. (AP)

AMERICAN TOPICS

Smokers Give Strug To Cigarette Recall

Five days into a nationwide recall of 8 billion cigarettes in the United States, smokers appeared to be ignoring offers for refunds, The Associated Press reports.

Possibly defective filters in Marlboros, Virginia Slims and some other brands could cause eye, nose and throat irritation, dizziness, or just leave a bad taste in the mouth, Philip Morris USA said.

"I've never met a cigarette that didn't make me do that anyway," said Chris Edwards, a bond trader in Albany, New York. "I thought that's what they were for."

"I don't think it's that big of a deal," said Art Bazzi, a gas station manager in Detroit. He said that about a half-dozen customers had asked about the recall, then bought the cigarettes anyway.

Philip Morris said more than half of the possibly tainted cigarettes had been pulled from stores, warehouses and wholesalers.

"If you're a smoker, you'll smoke anything," said Mike Burn, a bar owner in Stamford, Connecticut.

Short Takes

When DeWitt Finley got stuck in the snow last fall driving over back roads in the Klamath Mountains in Oregon, he put his faith in God and waited patiently for someone to rescue him. For nine weeks, he sat in his pickup truck, checked the days off the calendar and wrote letters to his two sons, his fiancée and his boss. Last month, he was found dead of starvation. U.S. Forest Service workers said that had he stepped out of the truck and followed the road back around a corner, he would have found clear pavement leading down the mountain to safety. But he had moved recently from Southern California and

knew little of mountains or snow.

Aging performers showed up in Southern California to mark the issuance of the Marilyn Monroe 32-cent first-class postage stamp last week. The post office in Skidmore, Maine, netted Miss Monroe's first husband. "It seemed like a nice, positive program, so I said I'd come on," said James Dougherty, Miss Monroe, then 16 and known as Norma Jean Baker, quit high school in 1945 to marry Mr. Dougherty, who was on the night shift at the Lockheed aircraft plant in Los Angeles. They were divorced a year later. "We hardly spoke to each other," the actress recalled later. "We had nothing to say."

Mr. Dougherty, later a civilian employee of the Los Angeles Police Department, is now remarried and retired.

Gianni's Beauty Express leaves Manhattan every Friday afternoon during the summer and returns from Long Island on Monday mornings. Busy customers climb aboard the million-dollar bus, ride for three to five hours, depending on traffic, and step out at the beach or at work after the weekend with every hair in place. The regular treatment includes manicure, pedicure and hair styling (without scissors, deemed too perilous for the bumpy ride) and costs \$250. A deluxe package adds a facial and scalp treatment for \$375. The bus has marble bathrooms and leather seats. It was built as a makeup trailer on movie sets.

Mike Cyprian ducked into a restaurant in Hammond, Louisiana, to make a phone call in the early-morning hours, leaving his engine running and his 9-foot (about 3-meter) python, lounging uncaged inside, according to a police report.

Mr. Cyprian said that when he came out, he saw the car in a different spot and a man running away. The car was damaged when it ran over a curb. The python was unharmed.

International Herald Tribune.

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EUROPE



OUT OF THE RUINS — Vova Bepalenko, 4, crying Sunday as he touched the dog that found him in the rubble of Neftegorsk, Russia. The death toll from last week's quake hit 1,000, but hundreds of bodies have yet to be found.

Stone Laid By Walesa For Katyn Memorial

The Associated Press
KATYN FOREST, Russia — A somber trumpet echoed through the woods and mourners wept as President Lech Walesa of Poland laid the cornerstone Sunday for a memorial to thousands of Polish officers massacred here by the Soviets in World War II.

"We want to promise all victims that, in the name of human solidarity, we will remember them," Mr. Walesa said at the solemn memorial service by a flower-covered mass grave.

Stalin's secret police shot 4,400 Polish officers here in 1939 and dumped them into common graves in this forest near Smolensk.

Another 10,600 officers were shot to death in April and May of 1940 and buried in other places.

Katyn stands for the all these crimes.

Mr. Walesa said that telling the truth about the massacre here was a step toward reconciling Russia and Poland.

The officers were prisoners of war captured by the invading Soviet Army in 1939. After the Germans invaded the Soviet Union in 1941, they uncovered the remains in Katyn.

Moscow did not officially admit the massacre until 1990. During the postwar decades of Soviet-imposed Communist rule in Poland, the Kremlin insisted the Germans were to blame, despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary.

President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia sent a message to Mr. Walesa saying the truth would lead to better relations between Warsaw and Moscow.

"It is necessary to turn this tragic page of our joint history," he said.

He also noted that Stalin's henchmen had buried more than 10,000 other victims of many nationalities in the forest.

"We consider this forest a memorial for the victims of totalitarianism, where a monument to all the innocent victims should be created," he said.

Q & A: Forging a New Order

Acheson Biographer Draws Lessons From Another Era

James Chace, professor of international relations at Bard College in New York State and editor of the World Policy Journal at the New School for Social Research in New York City, is writing a biography of former Secretary of State Dean Acheson. He spoke about the postwar world's lessons with Lawrence Malkin of the International Herald Tribune.

Q: Since the fall of the Berlin Wall, some sort of new order is needed to replace the bipolar world of the last 50 years. You've spoken of a new concert of powers.

A: Fifty years ago, the United States was also confronted with a new world, but let's not forget there was no American grand strategy in place. Dean Acheson wrote, "Only slowly did it dawn upon us that the whole world structure and order that we had inherited from the 19th century was gone, and that the struggle to replace it would be directed from two bitterly opposed and ideologically irreconcilable power centers."

Eighteen months after the end of the war, the Truman administration had begun to erect the architecture of the postwar era. In addition to the Bretton Woods monetary regime, an international system based on the dollar as a world currency, the Truman doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and the lineaments of the Western alliance were all coming into being.

And all this, let me remind you, happened after the Democratic Party had suffered its worst congressional defeat in 18 years. Like Bill Clinton, Harry Truman had to govern with a Republican Senate and an isolationist Republican House of Representatives very similar to the House today.

Q: What else does that era have to teach us now?

A: The problem today is that since the collapse of the Berlin Wall and the old order, economic and security questions have been separated, both by the Europeans and us, and this is a grave mistake. Just as we both understood the need to link the economic recovery that began with the Marshall Plan to the beginnings of the Western alliance and NATO, we have to begin to look at a new system in terms of linking economics and security.

Without any obvious external threat, it's much more complicated to see that necessary link now. This time the threat is generalized worldwide.

disorder on the security level, and economic disorder, too, through lack of government control over economic questions and especially the huge international flows in the financial markets.

On the security side, the United States cannot be the policeman of the world any more, so we have to work with others to prevent upheavals. And the financial and security systems must be connected, as they were in the postwar world, or they will not work.

Q: Which comes first, the chicken or the egg?

A: You tell me. I think we have to move in tandem, perhaps in slightly different rhythms but nevertheless on two parallel tracks. Security might be easier to tackle first because NATO already exists and the United States and Europe are already a part of it.

Q: And on the economic side?

A: We need to find some sort of transatlantic free trade system, and then link domestic economic policies, because this is the only way to move toward a global economy with stable currency values based on some form of global central bank and even global currency like the European ECU. If this seems optimistic, it also seems to me to be the only way you can deal with a new global economy, in which the central question for the moment is whether the financial market can be controlled. No great power can run a wholly national economy any more.

No one has yet come to grips with this. As long as countries insist on running wholly national economies to the degree that the United States, Japan, and even Germany are trying to do, you will not have cooperation. If the Japanese refuse, you would have to have a Euro-American system, and that would be very unfortunate.

Q: How would you link Japan to the security system?

A: The United States is the pivot state. It would remain part of a new European security organization including Russia. In Asia, it also would remain a party to the mutual security treaty with Japan. If you have a real breakdown of economic relations with Japan, can anyone doubt that ultimately the mutual security treaty will also lapse? No power has ever provided for the security of another as its economy has grown ever more powerful; that is why economics and security must be linked worldwide.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

EU Near Deal on Labels For Engineered Food

BRUSSELS — European Union ministers are likely to agree on rules on Tuesday that would make it compulsory to label genetically engineered foods under certain conditions, EU officials and diplomats say.

EU countries have been deadlocked over the question for a year, holding up legislation on Union authorization for "novel" foods and ingredients.

But the latest text appears to have the backing of most of the governments in each camp — those wanting consumers to know every time a food has been genetically altered, and those wanting labels only on a case-by-case basis, the sources said.

The dispute involves foods that have been produced through biotechnology to have a longer shelf life, for example, or to better resist disease.

The most famous example is the "Flavr Savr" tomato developed in the United States, which contains a special gene that suppresses an enzyme responsible for rotting.

Europe Shops in Tokyo For Possible Business

TOKYO — Seeking to make deals while Japan and the United States tinker over trade, a group of European business leaders arrived in Tokyo Sunday on a four-day visit.

The group from 11 European countries is led by Sir Leon Brittan, vice president of the European Commission, who will have an audience with Emperor Akihito. The group also plans to meet Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama, Foreign Minister Yohji Kono and other officials.

The corporate leaders are expected to discuss possible business with Japanese counterparts at a time when the United States is threatening Japan with trade sanctions for failing to import enough autos and auto parts. A separate U.S.-Japan feud over airline routing also may cause the two sides to slap sanctions on each other.

Suedes Are Sour on EU 5 Months After Joining

STOCKHOLM — Only one in five Swedes back their country's membership of the European Union a mere five months after the Scandinavian country joined the Union, according to a poll Sunday in the daily Göteborgs-Posten.

The Sifo institute's opinion poll said a bare 20 percent of 1,000 people polled felt Sweden had benefited by joining the Union, while 47 percent said membership was a burden. And 33 percent said joining had made no real difference.

Bonn Sets Year 2000 As Car-Pollution Goal

BOON — Environment Minister Angela Merkel said Sunday that Germany was considering banning cars without catalytic converters from the roads by the year 2000. "Short-term bans in the case of high ozone levels in the air are not sufficient to reduce environmental damage in the longer term," she told the Bild am Sonntag. "I want a clear reduction in the harmful emissions from traffic."

She said her ministry was discussing the legal and technical possibilities of such a move with other ministries and the European Union. "But the goal is fixed," she said.

The German cabinet last week approved plans to ban cars without catalytic converters from the roads when ozone reaches levels harmful to people's health.

Moroccans Say 'No' To EU Fishing Offer

RABAT — Morocco rejected a European Union offer for a new fishing accord because proposals by the EU commission were unsatisfactory, a statement said on Saturday.

A three-year fisheries agreement between Morocco and the EU expired on April 30, and a fifth round of negotiations aimed at renewing it ended inconclusively Friday.

Calendar

European Union events scheduled Monday
WASHINGTON: The European commissioner for agriculture, Franz Fischler visits the United States, meets Trade Representative Mickey Kantor and Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman.

TOKYO: Beginning of official visit to Japan by the European commissioner for external relations, Sir Leon Brittan, with group of representatives from European companies. Meetings with Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama and other members of the Japanese government.

LISBON: João de Deus Pinheiro, commissioner charged with relations with African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, will speak to the Portuguese Economics and Finance Institute on European policy toward development in southern Africa.

(Sources: Agence Europe, AFP)

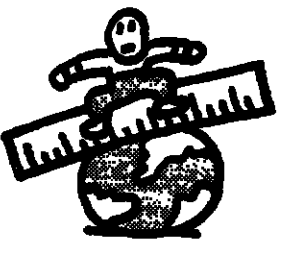
BOOKS

MAPPLETHORPE: A Biography

By Patricia Morrisroe. 461 pages. \$27.50. Random House. Reviewed by Kunio Francis Tanabe

SEVEN months before Robert Mapplethorpe died of AIDS complications on March 9, 1989, Patricia Morrisroe approached the photographer and asked if she could document his life. Mapplethorpe had not yet reached the pinnacle of notoriety that was to come posthumously with the uproar over funding by the National Endowment for the Arts and the cancellation of his show at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington. But by 1988 he had already established a foundation in his name and was eager to have a book written about

him — before it would be too late for interviews. "One afternoon, after smoking a joint, he began outlining his sexual life in vivid detail; he didn't stop even after his nurse placed him in bed and hooked him up to an intravenous tube. The situation reminded me of



his bible and Andy Warhol his role model. But their influences on him are mere blips after Patti Smith walks into his life. She is an aspiring artist, poet and singer who exudes a certain sexual ambiguity that appeals to Mapplethorpe. She shares his digs, hopes and dreams; in the summer of 1969, they move into the Chelsea Hotel. "A psychedelic Coney Island for creative geniuses and freaks." The seedy hotel that once sparked with Victorian opulence now attracts pimps, junkies, transvestites, counterculture celebrities and struggling artists.

After years of trying to determine his sexual identity, Mapplethorpe begins a series of homosexual affairs. "Within a year he had had an affair with Terry, worked as a hustler, resumed his relationship with Patti, and embraced, at least visually, the culture of the leather bars," Morrisroe writes.

"David Croland became Mapplethorpe's first male model, and Robert took pictures of David wearing black leather pants and a leather vest, a bandana tied around his eyes. Mapplethorpe's photographing men whom he physically desired would become a lifelong pursuit for him, and his photographs would serve as a diary of his sexual adventures."

In the end Mapplethorpe has left us a legacy of work still surrounded with controversy. Whether his photographs will withstand the ravages of time and his critics remains to be seen. Yet regardless of how one reacts to Mapplethorpe's pictures, Morrisroe's portrait of the artist as a horrific man is as mesmerizing as Mapplethorpe's stare in his self-portraits. Those who knew and loved Mapplethorpe may find fault with the biographer for having used a wide-angle lens of her own that overly distorts her subject into the image of a monster. But there is enough evidence in Morrisroe's book and Mapplethorpe's own photographs to be thankful for not ever crossing his path.

Kunio Francis Tanabe is on the staff of The Washington Post.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Toyoo Gyohten, chairman of the Bank of Tokyo, is reading "The Private Life of Chairman Mao" by Zhiwei Li. "I was surprised that this kind of record could be exposed in public. One can argue, of course, that in the world of politics, these things can happen. But the world is so diverse that it's very dangerous to try to assess situations against a simple yardstick." (Steve Brill, IHT)

Anne Rice's "Interview with the Vampire," writes Morrisroe, "for Mapplethorpe painted himself as a creature of the night — a sex demon — who had no control over his voracious appetite."

Morrisroe's thoroughly engrossing biography of Mapplethorpe may strike readers in a similar vein — all the more fascinating because it often reads like a horror story. She interviewed several hundred of his friends and acquaintances, pursued leads on former models and lovers — many with AIDS — that too often halted abruptly in the obituary pages. And she has succeeded in re-creating the photographer's world of light and dark, where stark beauty coexisted with beastly images. Morrisroe's descriptions, though often sympathetic, expose Mapplethorpe as a libertine who exploited friends, lovers, models and patrons in Manhattan's art world with slick impunity.

Piece by piece, the biographer carefully assembles her jigsaw puzzle: a mundane fact here, a startling image there, a jolting quote followed by revealing explanations. At P.S. 191 he fails at team sports and excels at pogo stick jumping; in high school he takes Spanish and not French as a second language because he considers the latter "only for faggots." He attends his father's alma mater, Fran Institute, where he studies art, much to his dad's chagrin.

There are drugs galore: LSD, Quaaludes, cocaine, amyl nitrite, etc., etc. Timothy Leary's "Psychedelic Reader" becomes

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THERE was a surprising result in the Cavendish Invitational Pairs tournament. With three deals remaining, Peter Weichsel and Richard Schwartz suffered a disaster on the first of the three, and dropped to second. The victory went to Paul Soloway, a former world's champion who has the world's biggest collection of master points. The disaster deal for Weichsel and Schwartz, who sat East and West, is shown in the diagram. They bid to four hearts, which would have failed by one trick at least, but South tried four spades, expecting to find four trumps in the dummy in view of the take-out double.

West had a lead problem, and knew that the heart suit would not take him far. Hoping to develop a ruff, he made the aggressive lead of the diamond king, giving South great pleasure. After winning with the ace, South was able to cross to dummy with a club lead and play a trump. There was now no play to prevent an overtrick, and South scored 900. This was a loss of 254 for

Weichsel and Schwartz, far more than the margin by which they lost the title. But it was not easy to defeat four spades. South should make exactly 10 tricks after a black suit lead, and the only road to successful defense was a pedestrian heart. Repeated heart leads would then weaken South's trumps and cause the contract to fail by at least one trick.

NORTH			
♠ J 4 2			
♥ Q			
♦ Q J 8 3			
♣ A K 10 8 5			
WEST			
♠ 8 7 5 3			
♥ J 9 6 2			
♦ K 2			
♣ Q 6 3			
EAST (D)			
♠ A Q			
♥ A K 10 8 7 4 3			
♦ 5			
♣ 9 7 4			
SOUTH			
♠ K 10 9 6			
♥ 5			
♦ A 10 9 7 6 4			
♣ J 2			

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:
East South West North
1 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠
4 ♠ 4 ♠ Pass Pass
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond king.

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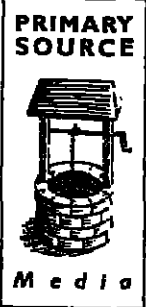
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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

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The Terror in Algeria

Just two years ago, an Algerian journalist was killed in the first of a series of assassinations that has now reached 46. There has been no assault on a nation's press like it. This plague of terror began after the army took over, to preempt an Islamic party's imminent electoral victory, in 1992. The military government itself has a sorry record of suppressing independent journalism. But the murders seem mostly the work of the Islamic organizations fighting the government, especially the notorious Armed Islamic Group. Besides killing journalists, they have forced several hundred more people into exile and intimidated some, but far from all, of those who stay.

There is a chilling abstractness to this aspect of the generalized slaughter that is taking place across Algeria. Some journalists are being killed, as they sometimes are in other countries, for the outspokenness or unpopularity of what they report or write. "Those who fight us with the pen shall die by the sword," the Armed Islamic Group has said. But they also are being targeted simply as symbols of the secular state, the abolition of which is the fundamentalists' guiding goal.

Here lies the larger peril. The media in Algeria, as elsewhere, constitute the society's means of communication. To eliminate them is to atomize the society and isolate its members from each other.

American journalists are fortunate enough to work in conditions where they are not called upon to pay for their calling with their lives. There must be immense respect for the personal courage and dedication of those facing a starkly different situation abroad, and a showing of professional solidarity across national lines.

Some 15 international media organizations have now joined in an appeal to halt the terror against Algerian journalists. All parties to the Algerian conflict—official and opposition—are urged to cease media intimidation and censorship and to recognize the status of journalists as civilian noncombatants, to denounce forcefully attacks that do take place and to support the restoration of press freedom as an essential component of any solution to the Algerian crisis.

This is a program not just for rescuing an embattled journalistic corps but for helping a torn society rescue itself.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

To Remedy Discrimination

A confidential report prepared by administration officials should be enough to dissuade President Bill Clinton from joining the Republicans' gathering crusade against affirmative action.

It might even persuade him to tackle the Republicans head-on with a principled, public defense of a strategy that has demonstrably enlarged the opportunities for blacks, other minorities and women to move into the American mainstream.

The report, which has not been released, argues that with some exceptions the federal government's affirmative action programs are morally and constitutionally justified to overcome "manifest imbalances" in the workplace and in America's educational institutions.

The Reverend Jesse Jackson put the case for affirmative action more briskly when he called it a "conservative remedy to generations of unfair practices that favored white men."

The reality that affirmative action is a minimal, short-term remedy for enormous, protracted injustice is the message that Mr. Clinton must carry forward. He is likely to wait until the report is published before speaking out. Yet speak he must.

In a year when every Republican presidential candidate needs a trademark angle, Governor Pete Wilson of California is trying to sell the public on the idea that affirmative action is an anti-white conspiracy. Mr. Clinton needs to recall the rather modest, and bipartisan, origins of the effort to get minorities and women into a fair race for education and jobs.

In the late 1960s, President Lyndon Johnson's Justice Department and President Richard Nixon's Labor Department designed two consciously race-based strategies to break down ancient patterns of discrimination.

History is instructive, too, when it comes to debunking the phony sense of injustice being urged on white male voters. In 1966, a New Orleans craft union with an all-white membership was required to seek out minorities and invite them to use its hiring hall—the only way that blacks could crack the job market. In

1970, Philadelphia contractors seeking city business were told that their employees' racial makeup would have to approximate that of the local work force. In both cases, federal courts concluded that there was nothing wrong, morally and constitutionally, with these therapeutic efforts to redress years of negative exclusion with a new practice of affirmative inclusion. Since then, Congress and the courts have for the most part upheld the principles of affirmative action and its expanded application.

Mr. Clinton can also talk about practical results. During the past two decades, a significant number of black families have been able to move up the job and income scale. Affirmative action is not the only reason for this, but it is surely an important one. More broadly, Mr. Clinton might ask, why in the world should white America fear the expansion of the black middle class? That is something to be welcomed by everyone.

According to an account in Wednesday's New York Times, the unfinished White House report gives Mr. Clinton room to address the concerns of white males. It says that race or sex cannot be the only criterion and that affirmative action programs must respect the rights of "bystanders," like white men. It also expresses concern about federal programs that establish rigid quotas that in effect become an entitlement.

On balance, though, the report reaffirms the value of affirmative action. In what was surely an unfortunate but perhaps revealing choice of words, one official connected with the report said that it was "an attempt by the president to discover and define what he believes."

It would be nice to think that Mr. Clinton had believed all along in affirmative action. But even if that was not the case, he now has reason to embrace its cause and draw a clear moral line between himself and politicians who, in their avowed for votes, would end this measure. 30-year effort to undo two centuries of discrimination.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Focus on Civil Liberties

A change in the political atmosphere has overtaken the anti-terrorism legislation that President Bill Clinton sent to Congress in February. Then it appeared his proposals would be passed easily, though civil liberties groups rightly raised alarms about a section creating secret court proceedings in certain deportation cases and another authorizing the president to label groups as terrorists and prohibit them from raising funds. But the Oklahoma City bombing revealed a strong strain of anti-government sentiment in the country, and now Republicans, not traditionally focused on the civil liberties involved here, are taking a closer look.

In mid-May, a bill came to the floor of the House that should have pleased law enforcement supporters: It contained \$100 million in new money for counterterrorism in addition to \$250 million for assistance to Oklahoma City and new security at federal buildings. But, in a new wrinkle, Republicans sought and received assurances before voting that no new or expanded powers were being granted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Last week Chairman Henry Hyde of

the House Judiciary Committee introduced his version of an anti-terrorism bill that improves on the president's proposal; it would at least allow aliens' lawyers to examine evidence being used by the government in security-related deportation proceedings, and it would empower Congress to overturn presidential designations of organizations as terrorists.

Later, Republicans in the Senate, joined by a few Democrats, rejected an administration-supported proposal to amend the terrorism bill being considered there that would have expanded government authority to use emergency wiretaps.

The importance of protecting citizens' rights in these matters tends to be minimized when the targets of government action are alleged drug traffickers, pornographers and the like.

But when larger numbers of citizens who consider themselves more mainstream believe, with reason or not, that they are threatened by government power, a little more attention is paid.

If this phenomenon stimulates a greater sensitivity to the rights involved and a broader coalition for their protection, it is a welcome development.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Bosnia: In Lebanon, Some Sad but Useful Lessons

By Thomas L. Friedman

NEW YORK — Bosnia? I have a feeling that I've been to this play before. It was an almost identical ethnic conflict between Muslims and Christians and it was called Lebanon. It had a sad ending. As the United States tiptoes toward deploying troops in Bosnia, I offer these lessons from the 1982 U.S. Marine intervention in Beirut.

Lesson One: There is no such thing as a peacekeeper or neutral force in an ethnic conflict. The very meaning of an ethnic conflict is that a society has been torn asunder, every community has grabbed a slice and there is no neutral ground left. That is why shortly after the marines went to Beirut as part of a peacekeeping force to support the central government, they discovered that there was no center to support.

Even the government was on one of the sides, and by supporting it the marines were drawn into the battle. That is why locals renamed the marines "the International Militia." That is why the marines in Beirut quickly went from trying to protect others to defending themselves. That is why if the United States plans to intervene in Bosnia, in any way, it had better decide whose side it

is on — otherwise the locals will do it.

Lesson Two: To try to extinguish an ethnic conflict when it is raging at full force is futile. When the call of the tribe beckons an ethnic group into battle, get out of the way. The tribal impulse for survival and revenge is like a political blizzard. No amount of rational argument can tone it down. If you try to smother it with your own body, or army, it will burn a hole right through you.

What all these tribal conflicts have in common is that the participants never learn and never forget, but they do get tired. And what brought an end to the Lebanese civil war was that after 14 years of fighting, both the Christians and Muslims became exhausted.

But that exhaustion, while a necessary condition for quelling an ethnic conflict, is not a sufficient one — because the capacity of these ethnic groups to carry on their blood feuds at any price begets the imagination. That is why you also need a clear winner and a clear loser. Both the Christians and the Muslims got tired in Lebanon, but the war only ended after

the Muslims knocked out the Christians.

Lesson Three: Once you have two exhausted parties, with a clear winner and a loser, you still need an outside force that is cunning enough and brutal enough to manipulate the parties into a stable, long-term cease-fire.

In the case of Lebanon, that was Syria's role. The Syrians made sure the Muslims won, but not so decisively that the Christians would be powerless. The Christians still have a role in Lebanese political life — just not as much as before.

The Syrians were able to manipulate this redrawing of the Lebanese pie (thereby ensuring themselves a slice) because they had the staying power, and strategic interests, to stick around after the Americans, Israelis and Europeans had walked away.

Lesson Four: There is always a great temptation when dealing with these conflicts to want to smash the party that seems to be engaged in the most grotesque violence. That is understandable. But if you are going to play on the other guy's field, you had better be playing by his rules. The game in Beirut and Bosnia is Everything Goes. They shoot at the Red Cross, they kidnap peacekeepers,

they use car bombs, dog bombs and suicide bombs. The Geneva Convention rule book never made it out to Beirut or Bosnia. Unless you are ready to out-Serb the Serbs and out-thug the thugs, you had better stay home.

Lesson Five: The best approach in dealing with such ethnic conflicts is usually: "Lift, lift and contain." Lift out the hapless foreign peacekeepers so that the parties can fight it out until there is a decisive winner and loser. By preventing that you are only prolonging the conflict. Lift the arms embargo so that people determined to fight for their self-determination can do so until exhausted, victorious or defeated. And finally, contain the fighting so that it doesn't spread beyond the ethnic cauldron.

That's how Lebanon ended. It would be so much more morally satisfying to do more, but in the case of Lebanon no foreign power was ready to pay the real price of doing more, and half measures only made things worse. So it is in Bosnia. The sooner we admit that the sooner we "lift, lift and contain" there, the sooner the Bosnia war will reach its inevitable sad ending.

The New York Times

Before Things Get Worse, Try for a Hold-the-Nose Settlement

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — This has to be the prime moment to see what the diplomats might make of a Bosnia trembling on the brink of military escalation.

There is, I think, at least a remote chance for what is at best a hold-the-nose settlement. But it does meet the crucial minimal standard of offering to the principal Bosnian victims of Serbian imperialism — the Muslim community and the Muslim-led government — a better deal than they can plausibly expect to get in any other way.

This may be one of those situations that had to get worse before it could get better. Recently Bosnia got worse. Until then it could be argued that the United Nations had in NATO a powerful military lever to bring Bosnian Serbs to accept the settlement plan offered by the international Contact Group

(America, Russia, Britain, France and Germany).

But then the United Nations made the mistake of prematurely testing its military option, by random air strikes. The Serbs answered by seizing UN peacekeepers as hostages, deflating not just the option of air strikes but the whole military option.

Keep in mind we are not talking here of whether the allies can inflict great damage — of course they can. We are talking of whether the allies can endure even modest but continuing casualties, and the evidence is they cannot. In short, the international bluff was called.

A flustered and defensive President Bill Clinton has responded in part by a series of military-type words and deeds, including hints of a limited U.S. combat role. The closer the United

States gets to anything resembling putting American soldiers at risk, however, the less appealing the military option may look and the wider the opening for a political option.

There is a political option. Its name is Slobodan Milosevic, president of Serbia. His reckless power-seeking makes him the single person most responsible for ex-Yugoslavia's agony; his record of broken promises and devious maneuvers has earned him a reputation as a snake.

But by policy and example, Serbia exercises more influence than any other country over its Bosnian Serbian kin. This makes Mr. Milosevic's cooperation indispensable if they are to be brought around.

It also makes his policy central not just to the relief of Bosnia but to the relief of Bill

Clinton. The president is in a pickle. He is being pulled into a war he desperately wants to stay out of. The discredited Mr. Milosevic turns out to be better situated than anyone else to help him avoid it. Mr. Milosevic may need Mr. Clinton to spare his country further risk and deprivation. Mr. Clinton needs Mr. Milosevic to help get him out of a political jam.

A negotiation between the Contact Group and Mr. Milosevic is proceeding. For an end to economic sanctions and a return to prewar normalcy, he offers to isolate the Bosnian Serbs further and to repudiate their separatist political agenda. The talks are burdened by mutual distrust. They could easily collapse, increasing the sort of despair in which military choices become undeniable.

But they could also move forward. Then the question would

be whether the Bosnian Serbs would redouble their defiance or start buying into the Contact Group plan. The word from Belgrade is that Mr. Milosevic is probing political fissures among the Bosnian Serbs' businessmen, military and intellectuals. If he wins them over, he is prepared to claim credit for bringing them peace; if he doesn't, then he did what he could. Meanwhile, he argues to the West that carrots dealt to him for political concessions will show the Bosnian Serbs that concessions will earn them carrots too.

At once to compel the Bosnian Serbs to release the remaining hostages and to persuade them they are better off yielding most of their territorial conquests: This is NATO's challenge. With Mr. Milosevic, it is a distinct long shot. Without him, it is a nonstarter.

The Washington Post

Dangerously Triangular Diplomacy

By Bryce Harland

LONDON — Warren Christopher promised Friday to study proposals for a trans-Atlantic free trade agreement. He said that Washington's long-term goal was to integrate the economies of North America and Europe.

Speaking in Madrid, the U.S. secretary of state set out conditions for American participation in such an accord. He proposed shorter-term measures to boost trade and jobs on both sides of the Atlantic.

The proposal for a trans-Atlantic free trade area has influential supporters. They argue that the United States and Europe have been drifting apart since the collapse of the Soviet Union. Differences have arisen over Bosnia, Iran and Japan, as well as Russia and Central Europe.

In Washington, the new congressional leadership is questioning the need for cooperation with European allies. Faced by such sentiment, Mr. Christopher says the trans-Atlantic relationship should be broadened by strengthening its economic side.

This argument carries weight in Europe. There is considerable concern over attitudes in the new Congress, and over a degree of prickliness in relations. The Eu-

ropean Union and the United States have had difficulty in negotiating further reductions in trade barriers (disputes remain over agriculture, textiles, films, steel and aircraft). The decline in the value of the dollar evoked criticism from France and Germany of U.S. economic policies.

In Washington, the trans-Atlantic free trade idea took time to catch on. Some officials said that Europe would first need to show a willingness to negotiate in earnest on issues like agriculture and films. But U.S. interest seems to have grown. Congressional actions no doubt have something to do with this; so, perhaps, has Bosnia. But there may be another reason.

Last month, the Clinton administration announced that it would impose 100 percent tariffs on Japanese luxury cars entering the United States unless Japan agreed to open its markets more widely for foreign cars and auto parts. Washington said it was taking its case against Tokyo to the World Trade Organization.

U.S. officials later warned that if no agreement was reached at an

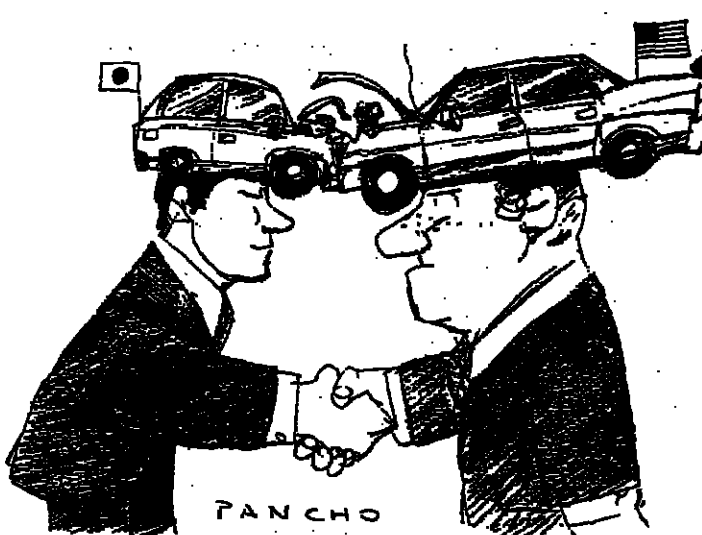
upcoming meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum on a timetable for opening Asian markets, it would weaken American public support for the U.S. security presence in Asia.

During the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations, the prospect of closer U.S. regional cooperation in Asia and the Pacific was used to press the EU for concessions. America now seems to be trying the same tactic in reverse.

One purpose behind the current push for a trans-Atlantic free trade area clearly is to show Asia and the Pacific that the United States still has other options and is prepared to use them if it does not get what it wants from Japan.

President Clinton may succeed in his attempt at triangular diplomacy. But his tactics have not so far won widespread admiration outside the United States.

The trans-Atlantic free trade idea is a sign that Washington is still looking to Europe for support in its dispute with Japan. But the EU has criticized the United States roundly for unilateralism. Europeans apparently fear that if such tactics can be used against one trading partner, they could be used against another. For now, they are



PANCHITO is by Charles (Panchito).

prepared to subordinate their differences with Japan to the goal of making the new WTO work, and to stop America from taking arbitrary unilateral actions.

Triangular diplomacy requires skill and strength. Without either, it can antagonize everyone and isolate the player. Unilateralism is

different from isolationism, but it could lead to the same result — the weakening of America.

The writer is a former New Zealand high commissioner to London. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

Where Is the Crime? Conundrum for Post-Communist Europe

By Tina Rosenberg

NEW YORK — The German Constitutional Court's decision that East German agents who spied on West Germany cannot be prosecuted was welcome.

The ruling means that hundreds of pending espionage cases will probably be dropped and that many convicted East Germans are likely to receive amnesties. It also carries important lessons for other new democracies.

The decision wipes out the six-year sentence given in 1993 to Markus Wolf, the head of East Germany's foreign intelligence service, for spying on West Germany. The most important charge he faced, treason, was absurd. Treason has to be committed against one's own country; West Germany was not Mr. Wolf's.

Presumably, Bonn had not assembled enough evidence to prosecute him for authorizing assassinations or aiding the terrorist Red Army faction in West Germany — crimes many ascribe to him. As it was, the trial was meaningless.

The conviction of Markus Wolf was one in a series of bizarre judgments against the leaders of the former East Germany. The chief of the secret police, Erich Mielke, was given six years for two murders he committed in 1971.

In addition to top Communist officials, dozens of young border guards have been tried, and many convicted, for shooting citizens trying to cross to the West. Their superiors testified at the trials, contending and going as free men.

Germany faces the great legal conundrum of post-Communist Europe: Where is the crime?

Latin American dictatorships were marked by murders, torture, kidnappings — criminal acts. But while these were carried out by regimes of criminals, Eastern Europe was ruled by criminal regimes. Officials who murdered and tortured must be prosecuted, but, at least after the 1950s, Europe's Communist dictatorships were less given to violence than to invasive surveillance and restricting basic freedoms.

These abuses are morally, but not legally, indictable. Tapping telephones and inducing children to spy on their parents fell within the law. Western legal experts agree that people cannot be tried for acts that were not criminal when committed.

The trials have also failed in another important respect. They have not done much to encourage ordinary Germans to deal with the past. Many West Germans mistakenly thought that former East Germans would relish seeing the Berlin Wall put on trial. The first East German officials tried, in 1991, were four border guards, all in their 20s, who shot the last man to die trying to get over the wall.

The guards' defense strategy — familiar to Germans — that they were just following orders could have generated a debate about the complicity of ordinary citizens.

Such discussion is crucial in overcoming the mentality created by dictatorships. But the trial was so clearly conceived and orchestrated by West Germans that it provoked in former East Germans the emotion least auspicious for dealing with the past: victimization.

Many Eastern Germans think that, having failed to purge their own Nazi rulers, West Germany is trying to atone by purging the Communists. By 2 to 1, Germans both East and West thought the guards' trials should be stopped. These trials show how even one of the world's strongest democracies can abuse its power.

Trials all across Eastern Europe are offering rulers a way to punish their opponents.

In the end, flawed trials undermine the rule of law by strengthening the idea, common to authoritarian regimes, that politics rules justice. The more extreme the measure to punish the old mentality the more it is reinforced.

But some countries may still be able to bring top leaders to justice on firm moral and legal grounds. General Wojciech Jaruzelski is to go on trial in Poland this year for giving orders as defense minister to shoot protesters in Gdansk in 1970 the went on to be elected president in 1989.

The Poles have been trying for almost three years to punish him for imposing martial law in 1981, but the narrower charge involving

direct complicity in violence may put him behind bars.

Every new democracy must strive to hold past dictators accountable, but only when they are accused of serious crimes that violated existing law. The highest officials should receive the harshest sentences. The best way to

bring justice for a whole society is to do justice to each defendant.

The writer, a fellow at the World Policy Institute, is author of "The Haunted Land: Facing Europe's Ghosts After Communism." She contributed this column to the New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Japan's Progress

NEW YORK — Colonel John A. Cockerill, in a letter from Yokohama under date of May 7, says that Japan's navy by 1895 will be able to cope with any power except England. He thinks that Fort Arthur is well garrisoned by the Japanese, and will be practically impregnable. The Times to-day (June 4) says: "Japan's quiescence is suggestive of mischief. The queer commotion in Formosa looks like an excuse for a second and fiercer attack on China."

1920: Hungarian Woes

BUDAPEST — At the opening of the sitting of the National Assembly to-day (June 4), the President, Mr. Rakosi, said: "The Peace Treaty, which is about to be signed, will not bring the promised everlasting peace, but will sow discord and the seeds of fresh conflicts among peoples. We put our faith in Divine Prov-

idence, in the vitality of our nation, and in our own energy. We cry out to the territories which are being wrenched from us after a life in common for centuries back: 'We are being separated, but not forever.' The sitting was then adjourned in sign of mourning.

1945: Syrian Rupture

DAMASCUS — Jamil Mardam Bey, Syria's Acting Premier and Foreign Minister, declared in a statement today (June 4) that the recent shelling of the capital by the French "liquidates the French-Syrian situation. The Syrian government, he said, 'has completely broken off relations with the French; and they will not be renewed except upon a normal diplomatic plane without any undue advantages to the French.' He said that an international committee will be formed to assess the damages caused to Damascus, and the French government will be requested to pay an indemnity.



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INTERNATIONAL

A 'Miscalculation,' Britain Says

New UN Unit Called Proof of Serbs' Error

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The creation of a well-armed United Nations combat force that can strike quickly shows the Bosnian Serbs made a "massive miscalculation" when they took UN peacekeepers hostage, Britain's defense minister said Sunday.

"So far as the particular position of the hostages is concerned, the Bosnian Serbs inevitably have put themselves in the firing line," Defense Secretary Malcolm Rifkind said in an BBC television interview.

"I think it's become very clear over the last week that the Bosnia Serbs made a very massive miscalculation in taking these hostages, not only incurring the contempt of the world," Mr. Rifkind said.

"One of the consequences of their action," he said, "was the decision that's been taken in the last few days" to set up a "rapid deployment force to give added protection to the UN to prevent the seizure of individuals, of their weapons."

At an emergency meeting in Paris called to deal with the hostage crisis, defense ministers from 15 Western governments agreed Saturday to set up two separate rapid-reaction forces in the region to protect UN forces there.

The two brigades — the 5,000-strong British 24th Air-mobility Brigade and a new international force made up of British, French and Dutch troops — could be operating by the end of the month, said Defense Minister Charles Millon of France.

France's president, Jacques Chirac, in a telephone conversation with President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia on Sunday, stressed a need for coordinated

action to help win the release of the UN hostages, his spokeswoman said.

No U.S. troops would participate directly in the force, in keeping with the Clinton administration's promise to keep American troops off the ground in Bosnia except to assist in any forced withdrawal of the 22,500 UN troops there.

But the United States will provide important logistical assistance, including air support from jet fighters and gunships flown by American pilots, according to Defense Secretary William J. Perry, who attended the three-hour session.

Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain said the new force might not succeed in protecting UN peacekeepers — and the 22,000-strong UN force might be forced to withdraw, which would lead to full-scale war that might spread. He said Washington would also provide Cobra attack helicopters and help with a strategic airlift to the region.

Mr. Millon said a group would go to New York early this week to inform the United Nations secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, of the decisions. A vote by the Security Council would be required to carry out the changes, he said.

The two brigades will come under the command of General Bernard Janvier, commander of UN forces in the former Yugoslavia, who could delegate control to Lieutenant General Rupert Smith, commander of UN troops in Bosnia.

Either officer could order the rapid reaction force to undertake a mission to shore up remote UN outposts or even rescue UN personnel facing a threat without referring the de-

cision to headquarters in New York or a civilian UN representative in the region.

The problem of a two-tiered chain of command on such decisions as ordering air strikes has been a major impediment to taking bold military action, especially when UN ultimatums are flouted.

The defense ministers emphasized that the reinforcements and the two new mobile brigades were not intended to put the UN troops on a war footing.

Asserting that the recent taking of UN hostages by Bosnian Serbs had "done nothing but strengthen our resolve," Mr. Millon said the goal was to broaden the capability of the forces already there.

Britain's 24th Air-mobility Brigade, a well-equipped force that uses light tanks and helicopters, was placed on alert to go to Bosnia last Monday, a day after 33 British hostages were seized. The brigade would be based in Bosnia.

The other brigade, consisting of 4,000 to 5,000 men, will probably be placed in Croatia, and be supplied with equipment and support from Spain, Norway, Turkey and the Netherlands.

The decisions on reinforcement taken by the defense ministers from NATO, Sweden and Finland will raise the total number of UN troops in Bosnia to about 32,000.

Mr. Rifkind emphasized that the UN mandate had not changed. "The UN is no closer to being a combatant than it was before," he said. "This capability will give very significant enhanced protection to the UN to enable it to carry out its task." (AP, NYT, Reuters)



PEACE MISSION — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany bowing to a Jordanian honor guard on arriving in Amman Sunday. He is scheduled to meet Monday with King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel.

Britain Drifts Further Away From EU

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

TAORMINA, Italy — Britain's growing isolation from its European Union partners over majority decision-making is reshaping the bloc and at the same time increasing support for the deeper political integration sought by Germany.

The British isolation was unmistakable at the inaugural meeting of a group of high-level EU officials at this Sicilian resort over the weekend.

The so-called reflection group was asked to avoid entrenched positions and come up with creative proposals for strengthening the Union's effectiveness as it takes in as many as a dozen new members in Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean.

But the British representative read a prepared text stating flatly that London would not accept any extension of majority decision-making.

"Seeking to out-vote states where vital national interests are involved will create more problems than it solves," David Davis, Britain's minister for European affairs, told reporters afterward.

That rigid stance prompted other members of the group to suggest that their report to EU leaders in December would contain recommended reforms endorsed by 14 member states, and a lone British dissent.

Carlos Westendorp, the Spanish minister who chairs the group, said the panel must not limit its ambitions just to keep

everyone on board. "It's better not to have a consensus than to have a very limited consensus," he said.

The clash reinforced the view of many EU officials that Prime

NEWS ANALYSIS

Minister John Major's Conservative government is not prepared to negotiate because of fierce opposition to integration from the party's far right. In this view, a 1996 intergovernmental conference designed to agree on the reforms will be delayed until mid-1997, after British parliamentary elections that polls suggest Mr. Major will lose.

There was no direct criticism of Britain, thanks to an agreement among officials to refrain from attacking each other's position in public.

Werner Hoyer, Germany's deputy foreign minister, managed to welcome the "open and constructive way" in which Mr. Davis had exposed Britain's position.

But Mr. Hoyer made no se-

cret that Bonn would insist on stronger powers for EU institutions and fewer national vetoes. Germany has been frustrated by the Union's recent inability to make Europlan an effective force against international crime and agree on common policies toward Slovenia and Macedonia.

Unless the need for unanimity is sharply curtailed, Bonn fears it will be all but impossible to draft serious foreign and interior policies as the Union expands to some 27 members in the next decade.

As expected, representatives from the Benelux countries, Italy, the European Commission and European Parliament all supported Germany. Just as significantly, the Union's three new members — Sweden, Finland and Austria — posed no objections. Indeed, Foreign Minister Lena Hjelm-Wallen said for the first time last week that Sweden was prepared to consider extending the use of majority voting.

That leaves France as Britain's main hope as an ally. President Jacques Chirac stirred

those hopes during the recent election campaign, saying that France wanted to reinforce the power of national governments over EU policy and curb the influence of the commission, the Union's executive agency.

But Mr. Chirac has also called for a joint French-German position on EU reform, and German officials express quiet confidence that he will come around to their way of thinking.

The key, according to German officials, is Europe's plans for monetary union.

A single European currency remains the paramount goal of France's European policy because it would break the Bundesbank's effective monopoly on monetary policy.

Whatever reforms are agreed upon at the conference will be ratified around 1997, just when governments are deciding which countries are ready for a single currency.

The message was clear: If other EU countries expect Germany to give up the Deutsche mark, they will have to deliver deeper political cooperation.

Algerians To Execute Assassin of President

Reuters

TUNIS — An Algerian court has sentenced to death an army officer for killing President Mohammed Boudiaf of Algeria three years ago.

The defendant's lawyers, who had walked out of the trial, immediately appealed, a source close to the defense said.

Algerian state-run radio said that Algiers criminal court late on Saturday found Lembarek Boumaarraf, a 29-year-old army lieutenant, guilty of Mr. Boudiaf's murder in June 1992 and of plotting to overthrow the government.

He was sentenced to death, normally done by firing squad, but given eight days to appeal.

Many Algerians had hoped that the trial would have resolved why Mr. Boudiaf was shot and killed in the eastern town of Annaba barely five months after he took power to try to resolve a crisis between Islamic fundamentalists and army-backed authorities.

Speculation ranged from a killer acting for religious motives to a carefully planned murder to eliminate a leader who was showing increasing independence from those who appointed him.

Algerian newspapers had earlier commented that the trial had done little to resolve speculation about why Mr. Boudiaf was killed.

"Except for a miracle, the trial is ending without great revelation," Le Soir d'Algérie said before the verdict. "It has not fulfilled its promise."

4 Are Killed by Fire At a Hostel in Moscow

Reuters

MOSCOW — A fire swept through the fifth floor of a Moscow university hostel early Sunday, killing four people, Interfax news agency said.

The fire at the Patrice Lumumba university hostel in southwestern Moscow broke out at 5:40 A.M. and was put out after just over an hour.

POLICY: U.S. Clarifies Position

Continued from Page 1

gered platoons. Pentagon officials, meanwhile, offered no early word on the fate of the American pilot whose fighter jet was shot down Friday. Defense Secretary William J. Perry said there was no evidence the pilot had succeeded in ejecting, according to news agency accounts.

According to The Associated Press, Mr. Perry also told reporters Sunday that a new pledge of U.S. equipment and aircraft to back up a NATO "quick reaction" force would include sophisticated unmanned reconnaissance planes.

He also said NATO allies were pleased to hear the Pentagon pledge rapid coordination and dissemination of intelligence from Bosnia.

The Pentagon last week offered to support the Europeans by providing attack helicopters, AC-130 gunships, communi-

cations and navigation gear and night vision equipment.

Todd Purdom of The New York Times reported earlier:

Mr. Clinton's comments Saturday about the role of U.S. troops in Bosnia capped a week of intensive debate in the administration and the Western alliance about how to deal with the hostage-taking by the Bosnian Serbs, who were avenging NATO air strikes against Serbian ammunition dumps — a turnabout that had underscored the vulnerability of the peace-keeping forces.

Mr. Clinton's comments earlier last week had seemed to extend that significantly to using U.S. troops to help peacekeepers move around as part of a broad redeployment — an idea he sought to squelch Saturday.

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BOSNIA: Sarajevo Shelled

Continued from Page 1

discuss the hostages. It was also possible that Chinnaya Gharekan, a senior UN official dispatched from New York to deal with the hostage crisis, might meet the Bosnian Serbian leadership.

"We've probably seen the last air strikes in Bosnia, anyway, and we've seen some flexibility from the Serbs in releasing a group of hostages, so a meeting might be useful," the UN official said.

A total of 121 hostages were released on Friday after Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian president, intervened on their behalf.

Western governments had appeared to believe Mr. Milosevic's claims that the other hostages would soon be released, but once again the limits of his control over the Bosnian Serbs have been demonstrated.

GERMANY: Wrapping Reichstag, Redefining Nation

Continued from Page 1

Good pay, easy hours and superb benefits substitute for the less tangible bonds on which other countries rely — flags, royalty, anthems, uniforms, crests, national purpose, mobility.

But civic and national pride remain tainted concepts in Germany. Imperialism, fascism and communism have immunized many Germans against the very notion of nationhood. Many citizens, especially in academia, and politics, proudly view their country as the world's first postmodern state: selfless, rational, eager to be blended into a united Europe.

Unfortunately, that intellectual ideal stands apart from the natural, emotional desire for belonging, for identity. After the essential question, "Who am I?" comes the obvious follow-up: "To what do I belong?"

Germany is not yet ready to answer that question. Christo may wrap the Reichstag, but neither Bonn nor the new government contains the kind of Berlin monuments or ceremonial buildings that become symbols in other countries.

Germans have good reason to be forward-looking, and the country's generous patronage of even the most fringy artists represents a tolerance that extends throughout the society.

Yet when a Berlin high school bans its students from raising Germany's own flag in their classroom — an inflammatory political act, the school administration decided — the matter is dismissed in a few lines in the local newspaper.

Even now, after the 50th anniversaries of genocide and defeat have come and gone, symbols of the past have enormous power to divide Germans.

Three years ago, Mr. Kohl took personal charge of the renovation of the tomblike Neue Wache, the former imperial guardhouse on Unter den Linden. Despite widespread protests, the chancellor decided that the monument — which the East Germans had used to show off their goose-stepping honor guard — should be the central war memorial of reunited Germany, dedicated to both the perpetrators and victims of the Holocaust.

Overriding his own panel of historians and curators, Mr. Kohl chose the centerpiece of the building, a Käthe Kollwitz statue of a grieving woman slumped over her dead son, a Pietà. Built by the Prussians in honor of those who fell in battle against Napoleonic forces, the Neue Wache reopened in 1993 with a new inscription, "To the Victims of War and Tyranny."

That confusion of soldiers

and civilians, victims and perpetrators, Jews and Christians in a single memorial — along with the use of a Christian symbol to recall the murder of 6 million Jews — led to considerable protest.

The chancellor was so intent on having a place to lay a wreath, just as another country might, that he either could not see, or chose to ignore, the cause of the controversy.

A similar question will arise when Christo completes his wrapping of the Reichstag: Has he exposed or hidden the meaning of the building that bears the inscription "To the German People?"

The artist has said his fabric will reflect the sun. Christo has designed the work to move in the breeze, catching the light, casting its own shadows. He wraps to remove the distraction of detail and focus on the essential shape within.

But will his work conceal or reveal the memories that lie within — the Reichstag fire that consolidated Nazi power, the bombing that ended the Thousand-Year Reich, the huge flag that flew over 1990's unification celebration?

Visitors will be able to contemplate that shape for three weeks. After that, the veil will be lifted and Germany will be left with reality.

CHINA: Dissident Agenda

Continued from Page 1

leagues, the approaching death of Deng Xiaoping, 90, China's paramount leader, has become the milestone at which Chinese intellectuals should once again press for democratic political reforms. They are believed to be preparing a platform of "constructive opposition" to Communist Party rule based on principles of constitutional law and parliamentary democracy.

The Public Security Ministry has interrogated Mr. Chen and several of his associates seeking to pre-empt the issuing of such a political agenda after Mr. Deng's death.

His four-paragraph letter also called for the release of China's most famous political prisoner, Wei Jingsheng, "who has been illegally detained for over one year" as well as the release of those who have been detained in the past two weeks for their participation in petition activities.

Mr. Chen's letter was faxed to foreign news agencies in Beijing by the New York-based Human Rights Watch/China. In a brief telephone interview, Mr. Chen's wife, Wang Zhihong, confirmed the authenticity of the letter and that Mr. Chen was at home, guarded by a security agency camped outside his small apartment.

She said Mr. Chen's health was "not bad." Mr. Chen has undergone surgery and radiation therapy for testicular cancer since his release a year ago.

Mr. Zhao was blamed for not taking a tougher position against protestors earlier and became a scapegoat for the hard-line members of the leadership. Changing that position would signal an important shift in policy toward liberalization.

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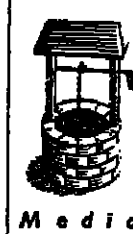
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CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

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The 250 most active international bonds traded through the European system for the week ending June 2. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rk	Name	Cou	Maturity	Price	Yield
1	Austrian Schilling				
198	Austria	7	02/14/00	102.4500	4.7700
199	Austria	7	05/14/05	100.4500	4.7700
2	Belgian Franc				
236	Belgium	6 1/2	03/31/05	94.4000	6.8900
3	British Pound				
143	Land Securities	9	03/21/20	102.3750	8.7900
144	Grand Met	9	05/31/05	102.0000	8.7400
4	Canadian Dollar				
247	Canada	5 1/2	02/01/99	94.8000	6.0700
5	Danish Krone				
2	Denmark	7	12/15/94	92.7900	7.5400
10	Denmark	9	11/15/00	105.7200	8.1100
20	Denmark	7 1/2	11/15/00	104.7200	8.0200
30	Denmark	8	05/15/03	97.7500	8.0200
40	Denmark	8	05/15/06	98.1250	8.1300
50	Denmark	8	11/15/00	102.8000	8.0900
60	Denmark	8	11/15/03	102.8000	8.0900
70	Denmark	9 1/2	08/10/95	100.2000	9.2200
80	Denmark	7	11/10/24	83.2500	8.1100
90	Denmark	7	08/15/97	102.0100	8.1000
100	Denmark	6	12/10/99	95.0500	8.3100
110	Denmark	9	11/15/99	103.2300	8.7200
120	Denmark	4 1/2	02/10/97	99.4000	8.5900
130	Denmark	4 1/2	07/02/95	95.2450	8.4100

Rk	Name	Cou	Maturity	Price	Yield
1	Deutsche Mark				
2	Germany	8	01/21/02	102.2653	7.9900
3	Germany	7 1/2	05/12/05	101.7920	8.7500
4	Germany	7 1/2	01/15/05	104.6200	7.8500
5	Germany	7 1/2	11/15/00	105.3043	7.7300
6	Germany	7 1/2	11/15/00	104.8533	7.8800
7	Germany	7 1/2	09/09/04	105.1333	7.7300
8	Germany	7 1/2	09/09/04	105.1333	7.7300
9	Germany	6 1/2	07/15/04	100.2650	8.7300
10	Germany	6 1/2	09/15/00	96.6363	8.2500
11	Germany	6 1/2	09/15/00	96.6363	8.2500
12	Germany	6 1/2	09/15/00	103.8500	8.5000
13	Germany	6 1/2	01/04/24	87.7329	7.1200
14	Germany	6 1/2	07/15/02	95.2800	8.5500
15	Germany	6 1/2	10/20/97	104.7000	8.9200
16	Germany	6 1/2	12/20/98	104.3600	8.9200
17	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
18	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
19	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
20	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
21	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
22	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
23	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
24	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
25	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
26	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
27	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
28	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
29	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
30	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
31	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
32	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
33	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
34	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
35	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
36	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
37	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
38	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
39	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
40	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
41	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
42	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
43	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
44	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
45	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
46	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
47	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
48	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
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81	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
82	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
83	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
84	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
85	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
86	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
87	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
88	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
89	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
90	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
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96	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
97	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
98	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
99	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200
100	Germany	8	07/20/97	104.3600	8.9200

Rk	Name	Cou	Maturity	Price	Yield	Rk	Name	Cou	Maturity	Price	Yield
87	Germany	6 1/2	02/15/00	103.177	4.200	Italian Lira					
93	Germany	7 1/2	02/18/00	107.800	4.200						
94	Germany	7 1/2	02/26/02	103.700	4.800						
95	Germany	8 1/2	04/22/94	103.750	8.200						
96	Germany	6 1/2	02/28/97	102.683	6.210	211	Italy	9 1/2	12/01/99	92.5700	10.2400
99	Bundespost	7 1/4	10/07/04	105.400	4.350	Japanese Yen					
100	Freudenberg	4	05/25/98	102.130	6.000						
106	Trust	5	01/14/99	106.838	5.070	101	World Bank	4 1/2	12/20/04	114.1250	4.0900
113	Germany	6 1/2	12/29/95	102.250	5.840	102	Italy	3 1/2	06/20/07	103.2750	3.7900
116	Germany	5 1/2	02/22/99	99.253	5.800	103	Asahi Finance	5	05/31/05	99.8800	5.0100
117	Germany	6 1/2	04/22/03	100.945	6.800	104	World Bank	4 1/2	12/22/97	97.8750	4.1700
123	Germany	7 1/2	10/21/02	104.362	6.950	105	World Bank	5 1/2	03/20/02	117.0000	4.4700
124	Germany	6 1/2	06/25/95	102.000	5.800	121	World Bank	4 1/2	06/20/00	112.0000	4.0200
130	Germany	6 1/2	06/21/96	103.340	6.800	122	IEI	4 1/2	02/13/01	116.890	4.950
132	Germany FRN	4.80	09/04/04	98.930	4.850	123	World Bank	4 1/2	03/20/03	112.6250	4.0000
134	Germany	6 1/2	02/24/99	104.720	6.800	126	Japan Dev. Bk	6 1/2	09/20/01	121.1250	5.2800
138	Freudenberg	5 1/2	06/16/98	101.200	6.800	171	Spain	4 1/2	07/22/04	112.8750	4.1000
140	Japan Bank	7 1/2	11/12/05	101.250	6.990	172	Spain	4 1/2	07/22/04	112.8750	4.1000
143	Germany	7 1/2	01/20/00	105.267	6.800	243	Japan Dev. Bk	5	10/01/99	127.9250	5.4000
144	Germany	6 1/2	02/20/97	102.673	6.300	248	Italy B	5	12/15/04	112.8750	4.4300
145	Belu Finance	3.80	01/22/06	99.059	3.100	Spanish Peseta					
156	Germany	8 1/2	01/22/96	102.150	7.950						
157	Germany	5 1/2	02/28/98	102.210	6.400						
162	Germany	5 1/2	09/20/97	101.200	6.800	105	Spain	7.40	07/30/99	86.7500	8.5000
163	Germany	8 1/2	01/22/96	102.110	8.650	112	Spain	10	02/28/05	91.6349	10.9100
170	Spain	7	01/05/00	103.000	6.760	131	Spain	8.35	17/15/96	92.7500	9.1500
172	Germany	6 1/2	02/28/98	102.410	6.800	204	Spain	12 1/2	03/20/100	102.0000	12.0000
177	Spain	6 1/2	05/02/02	105.000	7.410	225	Spain	16.90	08/30/05	92.1423	11.8500
210	ING	7 1/2	02/22/00	104.760	7.400	226	Spain	10 1/2	11/30/96	96.2500	11.6000
212	Germany	5 1/2	06/20/99	101.100	6.800	Swedish Krona					
213	Germany	5 1/2	02/22/00	102.750	6.350						
227	Germany	5 1/2	02/22/04	101.220	6.860	147	Sweden	6	01/21/05	72.9442	8.2000
231	Quebec FRN	4 1/4	06/21/00	99.260	4.800	149	Sweden	11	07/09/99	101.9900	10.7000
240	Germany	7 1/2	06/21/00	110.570	6.990						
241	Delta Finance	7	06/01/05	100.071	6.990						
Dutch Guilder											
42	Netherlands	7 1/4	03/01/05	107.200	7.220	U.S. Dollar					

By Jacques Steinberg
New York Times Service

Lower Manhattan is becoming a center of multimedia.

I think his mission there is to remake Prodigy into a more youth-oriented service," Peter Krasilovsky, an analyst with Arlen Communications, said of Mr. Bennett. "Today's Prodigy is more of a family service that might appeal to watchers of 'My Three Sons.' I'd like to capture more of the 'Beavis and Butt-head' crowd."

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...according to a Bloomberg Business News dispatch from Hong Kong.

By Leslie Wayne
New York Times Service

for Moody's Investors Service Inc., the bond rating agency.

agreement gives Orange County some immediate financial relief, investors see this as typical of Orange

firm represents Orange County in the bankruptcy proceeding.

Agence France-Presse

ies via Japan was granted under the civil aviation treaty signed by Japan and the United States in 1952.

"The ball is now in the U.S. court. We are waiting for it to

suchisaka, chief of the civil aviation bureau of the Transport Ministry, was quoted as saying at a news conference

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

on Goliath

Renison said its subsidiary Goldfields, being used as the vehicle for the bid, now controls 51.47 percent of Pancontinental.

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banco Commerciale Italiano (Milan); Agence France-Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); Reuters and AP.

By Miranda Haines
Special to the Herald Tribune

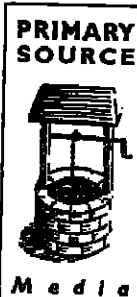
Mr. Ottavi's sons, Charles and Vincennes, have taken the

and Belgians come to Corsica and develop a taste for cheese. It is a totally natural, biological

...inside, only sheep and goats."

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER



5.6.95

Consolidated trading ended Friday, June 2

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Continued on Page 13

Expos' Pitcher Is Perfect for 9

The Expos took a 1-0 lead in the top of the 10th when Shane Andrews singled, Lou Frazier walked and Jeff Treadway hit a single to right.

That gave Martinez a chance, shortlived, to pitch the first extra-inning perfect game in baseball history.

Harvey Haddix, pitching for Pittsburgh, threw 12 perfect innings in the famous 1959 game that he lost in the 13th.

Told of Haddix's feat 36 years ago, the 23-year-old Martinez said, "Oh, that's tough. But I still don't know who he is."

ez pitched Cleveland's first complete game, and Carlos Baerga homered as the Indians beat visiting Toronto for the sixth victory in seven games.

Martínez lowered his ERA to 2.60, giving up nine hits, walking one and striking out three. It was his 224th career victory, tying him with Jim Bunning and Noodles Hatcher for 35th place on the all-time list.

White Sox 10, Tigers 6: Dave Martinez hit a grand slam with two outs in the bottom of the ninth in Chicago as the White Sox rallied from a five-run deficit to beat Detroit.

Royals 2, Brewers 1: Gary Gaetti also has homered in seven of his last nine games, lined a pitch over the left field wall with two outs in the bottom of the ninth, giving the Royals the victory over Milwaukee in Kansas City.

Twins 4, Rangers 0: Kevin Tapania pitched a six-hit shutout for Minnesota's first shutout since July 27, and the Twins ended a four-game losing streak with a victory in Arlington, Texas.

Change	Stocks	Div	Yld	Sales	100s	High	Low	Clos	Chg
-7 1/2	Visa			525	18	17	17 1/4		+
-1 1/2	Visa/Srv			6	7 1/2	3	3 1/2		+
+ 1/2	SomSoc			1411	3 1/4	3	3 1/4		+
	SomSocGr			6766	13 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4		+
	SomSocGr	.20	1.5	179	14	13 1/4	13 1/4		+
	SomSocGr			1162	15	14 1/4	14 1/4		+
	SomSocGr	.60	7.2	40	27 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/4		+
	SomSocGr			1448	11 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4		+
	SomSocGr	.130		17	12 1/4	12	12		+

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401
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Year	Country	Value	Unit	Year	Country	Value	Unit
1990	United States	121	4%	1990	United States	374	7%
1991	United States	536	6%	1991	United States	776	7%
1992	United States	64	6%	1992	United States	64	6%
1993	United States	391	28%	1993	United States	5%	9%
1994	United States	30	12%	1994	United States	12%	12%
1995	United States	266	2%	1995	United States	2%	2%
1996	United States	206	33%	1996	United States	48%	4%
1997	United States	263	32%	1997	United States	263	32%
1998	United States	45	2%	1998	United States	2%	2%
1999	United States	114	26%	1999	United States	23%	2%
2000	United States	241	5%	2000	United States	5%	5%
2001	United States	760	5%	2001	United States	5%	5%
2002	United States	280	5%	2002	United States	5%	5%
2003	United States	280	5%	2003	United States	5%	5%
2004	United States	128	28%	2004	United States	28%	28%
2005	United States	430	16%	2005	United States	16%	16%
2006	United States	855	6%	2006	United States	6%	6%
2007	United States	1120	10%	2007	United States	10%	10%

[illegible]

Year	Symyx	1994	24%	22%	24%	24%
1995	Symyx	304	8%	7%	7%	7%

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA—Fear of being flat kept the New Jersey Devils working hard from the start.

And it resulted in a 4-1 victory over the Philadelphia Flyers in the first game of the Eastern Conference finals Saturday.

Cosch Jacques Lemaire gave his team a boost by saying after their opening round victory, "We're as fired as the Devils kept the pressure on the Flyers' goaltender, Ron Hextall."

"We took a lot of hits to make the good play," Guerin said, adding that the Devils got consistently solid play from everybody. "That's what this team is all about. You never know where it's going to come from."

Once ahead, New Jersey frustrated the Flyers and did not allow them to establish an offensive flow.

Randy McKay also scored for the Devils, who outshot the Flyers 28-21.

Brodeur had to make one of his outstanding plays in his 20 saves. The best came when MacTavish in the second period. MacTavish was alone in the net.

NEL PLAYOFFS

smothered the Flyers' big line centered by Eric Lindros, who managed only two shots on goal.

New Jersey's goalie, Martin Brodeur, whose bid for a record-tying fourth shutout of the playoffs was lost when Craig MacTavish scored with 1:54 left, had to make only a few high-quality saves.

"We're really happy about this game, but we have to do it all over again Monday," said Brodeur, speaking of Game 2 in the best-of-seven Monday night at the Spectrum.

The Devils' neutral zone trap

got Gil's brace backloaded and the falling Brodeur caught his glove.

Brodeur made a similar save while falling later in the period on Rod Brind'Amour, who skated out unchecked behind the New Jersey net.

For the third time in their five games, the Flyers split the opposition a 2-0 lead, like the previous two times their four-game sweep over the Rangers, Philadelphia was able to rally for the victory.

The Devils, who outscored Philadelphia in the playoffs 13-3, had many shots as the Flyers when they opened the score with 4:54 left in the period.

The Associated Press

INDIANAPOLIS — No clutch comeback was needed this time for the Indiana Pacers.

Reggie Miller's 28 first-half points overwhelmed the bewildered Orlando Magic early and they never recovered as the Pacers forced Game 7 in the Eastern Conference finals with a 123-96 victory Friday night.

bit harder and the ball comes my way a little bit more."

When the game ended, the Magic guards Anfernee Hardaway and Dennis Scott called their teammates onto the middle of the court, where they looked at the lopsided numbers on the scoreboard.

The blame for the latest loss in Indianapolis could not be

"Indiana was just better than us in every phase of the game," said the Magic coach, Brian Hill. "They were just a far superior basketball team. We didn't come out flat, Indiana was just great tonight."

Sunday was to be played in Orlando, but the Magic advances to the NBA Finals against the Houston Rockets.

Miller finished with 36 points in 35 minutes and Rik Smits had 22 points and 10 rebounds in a game that was over by the third quarter. The Pacers led by 25 at halftime and by 35 late in the third period as the Magic's losing streak at Market Square Arena stretched to nine games.

Miller augmented a 13-of-19 shooting night with seven rebounds. Smits was 9-of-14 as the Pacers shot 56 percent, their best performance of the playoffs.

"Things were kind of going my way, and the shot was dropping," Miller said. "The guys understand that if I'm going like that, they set picks a little

NBA PLAYOFFS

pinned on Shaquille O'Neal, whose foul trouble contributed to Orlando's two previous defeats. He had 26 points and stayed in the game until his presence no longer mattered.

The Magic's problem was cold outside shooting and a lack of rebounding. After shooting above 50 percent in each of the first five games of the series, Orlando hit 46 percent of its field goals. Hardaway was 4-of-14 and Horace Grant was 2-of-8 with nine rebounds.

Even more damaging was the Pacers' 54-32 rebounding edge.

"The bigger game lies ahead," Miller said. "This was a statement to the Magic that it's going to be tough. There's really nothing to do cartwheels over now."

Playing the Magic's up-tempo style, the Pacers sprinted to a 27-point lead in the first half. The closest Orlando got in the second half was 18 points for following a flurry of 3-pointers. The Magic had 12 3-pointers in the game, but not enough to alter their shots fell.

After Orlando closed to 10-82 with 7:25 to play, the Pacers produced a 16-5 spurt. By the though, the Magic had lost since given up.

ARLINGTON, Texas — The Texas Rangers' third baseman, Dean Palmer, is out for the season after rupturing a tendon in his left biceps during Saturday's game.

Palmer, hitting .333 with nine homers and 24 RBIs, both team highs, injured his elbow on a swinging third strike. He is to have surgery next week.

Palmer, whose 102 career homers is 10th-best in Rangers history, hit safely in 14 of 18 games prior to Saturday night.

Veteran Mike Pagliarulo replaced Palmer in Saturday's game.

The Associated Press

Paul Sorrento hit a two-run home run with two out in the ninth inning Sunday, capping a three-run rally that gave the Indians a 9-4 victory over the Toronto Blue Jays in Cleveland.

The Indians, who had trailed 8-0 in

The Blue Jays had matched a team record with a seven-run first inning, highlighted by the rookie Shawn Green's first home run, but couldn't hold on. David Cone squandered most of it, allowing six runs and 13 hits in 5½ innings, his shortest start of the season.

AL ROUNDUP

the third inning, won for the seventh time in eight games and improved the American League's best record to 24-10. They have matched the best start in team history.

The Associated Press

The Houston Astros got homers from Luis Gonzalez and Craig Biggio and completed their first three-game sweep in Atlanta since 1989 with a 6-2 victory over the Braves on Sunday in Atlanta.

Right-hander Shane Reynolds (2-4) halted a personal three-game losing streak and got his first victory since May 9, allowing two runs and eight hits in six innings. He struck out six and walked one in helping Houston complete its road trip with a 4-1 record.

Derek Bell singled off

he fouled a ball off his right foot in sixth.

Martins 5, Cubs 4: Alex Arias' out single in the bottom of the ninth scored Jesus Tavaréz from second capping a five-run comeback for Florida over visiting Chicago.

Tavaréz doubled with two outs against Brian Hickerson, and Arias hit Turk Wendell's third pitch up the middle, scoring Tavaréz easily.

Florida trailed 4-0 before scoring three runs in the sixth to knock

the fifth and Biggio had a solo homer in the fifth.

Atlanta, hitting only 201 in the last eight games, lost its season-high fifth in a row. The Braves have scored only 16 runs in the last eight games.

Tom Glavine (4-2), who had won three in a row, struck out six in the first two innings but only one after that. He

Tim Lincecum won his second straight game with the help of three nice defensive plays.

Astros 2, Braves 1: In Atlanta, Bagwell hit a solo home run and started the winning rally in the 10th with a single as Houston won its third straight

Glavine, who had allowed 13 first-inning runs this season, struck out the side in the first. He worked out of a none-out, bases-loaded jam in the second inning, but the Braves' offense

In games played Saturday:
Giants 3, Phillies 1: Trevor Wilson allowed one run in seven innings and drove in a run with a single as San Francisco defeated visiting Philadelphia but lost Matt Williams for at least six weeks with a broken foot.
Reds 5, Yankees 3: Yankees reliever Dave Riske pitched a scoreless ninth in-
 dividual at-bats, his 10th and 11th of season, to help edge Pittsburgh in De-
 ver.
Rockies starter Kevin Ritz got victory, allowing four runs on six hits and six innings.
Mets 5, Dodgers 3: Ryan Thompson

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SPORTS

Pierce and Becker Fall With the Rain

Courier Is Toppled, too, but Agassi and Muster Cruise On

By Christopher Clarey
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — It was a weekend for dodging raindrops and anonymous qualifiers, for blowing proverbial smoke and insurmountable leads.

But when the red dust finally cleared on Sunday, the essential points were these: Mary Pierce lost a match, and Boris Becker lost a match and an admirer.

Pierce, the No. 3 seed and the last French hope at the French Open, was ousted in the fourth round by the 12th-seeded Iva Majoli, a forehand-pounding, crowd-charming Croatian who likes to jump on stage during rock concerts.

"I'm very, very disappointed," said Pierce, a finalist here last year and the winner of the year's first Grand Slam event, the Australian Open. "I really didn't expect to lose this early, but then again I didn't have much luck."

Pierce's luck started to run out when she caught a cold just before the tournament. On Sunday, she had to deal with not only the sniffles but a strained right groin muscle that she said restricted her movement.

Even before her health problems in Paris, Pierce was clearly

vulnerable. After dominating in Australia, an illness kept her out of action for more than a month and since returning to the tour, she had failed to reach a final in three tournaments, making too many unforced errors and often appearing edgy and irritable on court.

Last month, Pierce had to save three match points to keep Majoli from knocking her out of the Italian Open in the quarterfinals. But on Sunday, Majoli marched onto a Center Court brimming with French fans and proceeded to smack the ball past her latest sporting hero with astonishing regularity.

Majoli never appeared hesitant. From the start, she was swinging and grunting freely, although with considerably less volume than her one-time idol Monica Seles, who made a surprise visit to Paris this weekend. When Pierce left the court leading 1-0 in the second set, Majoli invited a 14-year-old ballboy to rally with her.

It was what the French call a *beau geste*, and it was enough to siphon off a few fans from Pierce but not enough to break Majoli's concentration.

"I didn't give her a chance to really get into the match," said Majoli, who will play in her first

Grand Slam quarterfinal against Kimiko Date, who beat Lindsay Davenport.

In the other women's quarterfinals on Tuesday, Steffi Graf will play Gabriela Sabatini, Conchita Martinez of Spain will meet her surprising, unseeded countrywoman Virginia Ruano-Pascual, and Arantxa Sanchez Vicario will meet Chanda Rubin, the unseeded American who rallied to upset No. 5 seed Jana Novotna on Saturday and beat Japan's Ai Sugiyama on Sunday.

The first men to reach the quarters were No. 1 seed Andre Agassi, No. 5 Thomas Muster and No. 9 Yevgeny Kafelnikov. Agassi will face the Moroccan qualifier Yves El Aynaoui in straight sets and has yet to lose a set in four remarkably untaxing matches. Muster, who has been equally impressive, faces 6-3, 6-3, 6-0 defeat of the clay-court-savvy Andrei Medvedev.

Muster's quarterfinal opponent will be Alberto Costa, the Spaniard who beat Jim Courier in four sets on Sunday night. Agassi will face Kafelnikov, the gifted Russian who played superbly in beating Spain's Alex Corretja in the fourth round.

Becker, the third seed, was

irate after being told to start his third-round match against the Romanian qualifier Adrian Panu at 7:30 P.M. Saturday after a long rain delay. Becker's mood hardly improved after he lost the first two sets, 6-3, 6-4.

"It was dark, the court was completely wet, the balls were brown after five minutes," Becker said. "I couldn't believe it. I'm saying, 'I'm playing a junior tournament or something.' They just don't care about the players, you know. We have to fit the program; the tournament has to go on."

Other players who were asked to go on late, including Novotna, did not complain. And when play resumed on Sunday in much drier and more favorable conditions for Becker's attacking game, the 20-year-old Romanian still managed to win the fourth set and the match 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 7-5.

He won despite the considerable pressure and despite several glares in his direction from Becker, who appeared intent on trying to intimidate.

"Before the match, I had a very good impression about Becker," said Novotna. "He was for me the best one, like a person and tennis player. It was sad for me to change the idea I had of him before the match."

Match Results

Saturday's Matches
Men's Singles, Third Round
Sergey Bruguera (7), Spain, def. Brett Steven, New Zealand, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.
Mats Wilander (10), Sweden, def. Jacco Eltingh, Netherlands, 6-4, 5-7, 7-6 (7-3), 6-3.
Michael Stich (12), Germany, def. Andrei Medvedev, Russia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Andre Cherkasov, Russia, def. Todd Martin (14), United States, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.
Scott Draper, Australia, def. Richey Reneberg, Houston, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4.
Reno Farlan, Italy, def. Fernando Meloni, Brazil, 6-3, 7-6 (7-4), 7-5.
Thierry Tiliand, United States, def. Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (1), Spain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Marty Pierce (3), France, def. Florentia Lodi, Argentina, 6-3, 6-2.
Ivo Mollet (12), Croatia, def. Siniša Vukobratovic, 7-6 (6-4), 6-3, 6-2.
Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (1), Spain, def. Siniša Vukobratovic, 6-3, 6-2.
Chanda Rubin, Lithuania, def. Jana Novotna (5), Czech Republic, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Klimke Doherty (7), Japan, def. Katerina Novak, Poland, 6-4, 6-3.
Lindsay Davenport (7), U.S., def. Martina Hingis, Switzerland, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

Sunday's Matches
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Women's Singles, Fourth Round
Conchita Martinez (4), Spain, def. Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (1), Spain, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.
Pascual, Spain, def. Ruxandra Dragomir, Romania, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.
Gabriela Sabatini (8), Argentina, def. Kimiko Date, Japan, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.
Steffi Graf (12), Germany, def. Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (1), Spain, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.
Andre Agassi (1), U.S., def. Yevgeny Kafelnikov (9), Russia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.
Ivo Mollet (12), Croatia, def. Siniša Vukobratovic, 7-6 (6-4), 6-3, 6-2.
Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (1), Spain, def. Siniša Vukobratovic, 6-3, 6-2.
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Novotna Collapses Again, Blows 9 (9) Match Points

Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Had there been another royal shoulder to cry on, Jana Novotna presumably would not have hesitated. Less than two years after her memorable third-set collapse against Steffi Graf in the Wimbledon final, Novotna again lost her nerve and a tennis match. And though it might be hard to believe, this time, in the third round of the French Open, the fall from impending grace was even more spectacular.

Facing a 19-year-old American, Chanda Rubin, Novotna led by 5-0, 40-0 on Rubin's serve in Saturday's final set. It is the biggest lead possible in a tennis set, but Novotna somehow managed to squander it, blowing nine match points before departing the tournament, 7-6 (10-8), 4-6, 8-6.

As the momentum inexorably shifted and her signature backhand approach shot began falling into the net, Novotna's features were the portrait of distress. And Rubin, the daughter of a district court judge in Louisiana, wore a thin smile.

"I think just about everybody watched that (Wimbledon) final, and it was pretty painful to see," Rubin said of the 4-1 lead that evaporated against Graf. "I started thinking about that a little bit during the match and, of course, before the match, I just wanted to stay mentally tough and keep fighting, no matter what the score."

From Novotna there was only awkward denial. She began experiencing leg cramps at 5-1 in the third set, she said, and she rejected all insinuations that she can't close out matches.

"It's always easier to criticize and to say, 'You had this and you had that,'" she said. "But, of course, you have to also understand that this is tennis. This is happening to everybody, and we are only human beings."

In truth, the only other human being to experience a collapse equivalent to Novotna's at the French Championships was American Budge Patty, who, in 1958, lost a fourth-round match to Robert Haillet of France after leading 5-0, 40-0 in the fifth set. The closest equivalent here in the Open era came in 1993, when Gabriela Sabatini blew a 6-1, 5-1 lead and five match points in the quarterfinals against Mary Joe Fernandez. Fernandez was among those watching at Stade Roland Garros on Saturday.

"There must have been 25 girls upstairs screaming," said Lindsay Davenport. "Doesn't matter who you are playing against."

5-0, 40-0 love is unbelievable." — CHRISTOPHER CLAREY

Walton Wins Golf Playoff

The Associated Press

COVENTRY, England — An ailing Philip Walton sank a 4-foot birdie putt on the second playoff hole Sunday to win the English Open, outdueling Colin Montgomerie, the defending champion.

After matching Montgomerie almost stroke-for-stroke through 18 holes, Walton set up with his winning shot with a superb approach at the 511-yard (467-meter), par-5 17th. Montgomerie missed his birdie chance from 25 feet, and the Irishman putted out the victory.

Walton was diagnosed with symptoms of pneumonia last week.

Tied for the overnight lead, Walton and Montgomerie shot final-round 70s on the par-72 Forest of Arden course to remain even at 274, 14-under-par.

Greg Norman retained the lead Sunday morning in the day-long completion of third-round play in the weather-troubled Memorial tournament, in Dublin, Ireland.

Norman held the lead when darkness halted play Saturday after a 4-hour, 50-minute storm delay.

Norman parred in to complete a 5-under-par 67 and a 203 total, 13 under par on the rain-sodden course.

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Boston	22	11	.667	—	A
Baltimore	15	18	.455	7	Pod
Toronto	15	19	.441	7½	2 L

Central Division

Central Division					Total
Cleveland	23	10	.697	—	E
Kansas City	18	15	.545	5	(7)
Minnesota	15	19	.441	8	
Chicago	13	20	.394	10	
St. Louis	11	23	.324	13	

West Division

West Division				
California	22 13	.629	—	Def
Seattle	19 15	.559	2½	Chi

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Philadelphia	24	17	.588	—	W—
Montreal	22	15	.595	3	HR-
Atlanta	19	16	.543	5	

Central Division

Central Division					N
Chicago	21	13	.618	—	Gar
Cincinnati	21	13	.618	—	W

West Division

West Division	20	16	.556	—
San Francisco	20	16	.556	—
Colorado	19	16	.543	1

Friday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California	101	000	10-3	7	0
New York	000	000	0-3	5	0
Florida	000	000	0-3	5	0
St. Louis	000	000	0-3	5	0
St. Louis	000	000	0-3	5	0
St. Louis	000	000	0-3	5	0
St. Louis	000	000	0-3	5	0
St. Louis	000	000	0-3	5	0
St. Louis	000	000	0-3	5	0
St. Louis	000	000	0-3	5	0

National League

Atlanta	000	000	0-3	5	0
Atlanta	000	000	0-3	5	0
Atlanta	000	000	0-3	5	0
Atlanta	000	000	0-3	5	0
Atlanta	000	000	0-3	5	0
Atlanta	000	000	0-3	5	0
Atlanta	000	000	0-3	5	0
Atlanta	000	000	0-3	5	0
Atlanta	000	000	0-3	5	0
Atlanta	000	000	0-3	5	0

Saturday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California	101	000	10-3	7	0</
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By William Safire

But a difference exists between "a person unknown" and "the average person." Ordinary guys include *Joc Doakes*, *John Smith*, *Joe Blow*, *Joe Zilch*, and *John Q. Public*; when describ-

The Latin noun *miles*, means "soldier" and led to the terms *military* and *militia*. Originally

mands th' milishy, conthrols th' ligislachure. baptizes th' young. marries th' foolish, comforts th' afflicted, afflicts th' comfortable, buries th' dead an' roasts thim afterward."

The New York Times

By Molly O'Neill
New York Times Service

She is not ashamed to say that she cooks every day.



"It's true that cooking became a symbol of women's oppression, so there's a certain paradox in glorifying it, a certain danger politically," she said. Besides, the cooking she talked about — sweating dandelion greens in garlic over a low, slow flame; chopping wild apples with a Zenlike precision to make chutney; joining land and sea by seasoning steamed clams with minced wild lovage — recalled spiritual practice more than home economy.

On one level, Shulman's book could be read as *The Feminist Goes to Walden Pond*.¹ Her retreat to

Her prickly protectiveness of "the natural, the environment" and the "old-fashioned" are the only hints that Shulman, the contemplative one at one with the world, might tug at Shulman, the advocate.

"I think of how James Baldwin described the paradoxes of reality," she said, paraphrasing the writer. "One has to hold in mind two ideas that

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

North America
Rains letlover from Hurricane Alison will douse the Atlantic Seaboard states. The Great Lakes borderlands will begin warm and mostly rain-free, showers and thunderstorms from the Plains will overspread at midweek. West Coast chills will turn out dry, though cool at first.

Europe
Showery, cool weather will be centered over Germany and Poland to Austria and Hungary. It may bias westward through Belgium and Netherlands to England and northern France at midweek. Southern France and northern Spain to Italy and Greece will be warm and mostly rain-free.

Asia
Warm sunshine and showers will be common to north and mid China, South Korea. In Japan, rains will wend west Tuesday; widespread showers could begin Tuesday. Tropical Storm Dujuan's streak Taiwan Tuesday. Steamy Southeast Asia has thunderstorms.

Middle East
Today High Low High Low Tomorrow High Low High Low
C/F C/F C/F C/F C/F C/F C/F C/F
Ab. Draz 31 28 24 21 37 38 28 24 9
Cm 28 24 19 16 28 28 23 18 9
Dm 29 26 22 19 28 28 23 18 9
Jm 29 26 22 19 28 28 23 18 9
Lm 29 26 22 19 28 28 23 18 9
Rm 29 26 22 19 28 28 23 18 9
Sd 29 26 22 19 28 28 23 18 9

Africa
Today High Low High Low Tomorrow High Low High Low
C/F C/F C/F C/F C/F C/F C/F C/F
Algeria 24 18 15 11 24 20 16 12 9
Cm 24 18 15 11 24 20 16 12 9
Dm 24 18 15 11 24 20 16 12 9
Jm 24 18 15 11 24 20 16 12 9
Lm 24 18 15 11 24 20 16 12 9
Rm 24 18 15 11 24 20 16 12 9
Sd 24 18 15 11 24 20 16 12 9

Legend: Unseasonably Cold, Unseasonably Hot, Heavy Rain, Heavy Snow. partly cloudy, mostly sunny, mostly clear.

All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc.

Asia	Today		Tomorrow	
	Low	High	Low	High
Bangkok	33.91	35.77	33.94	36.75
Beyoys	38.89	38.64	31.38	37.62
Bombay	30.25	37.80	29.54	37.68
Manila	32.89	34.75	33.91	34.75
New Delhi	46.15	38.98	46.11	38.98
Osaka	31.31	35.77	31.31	35.77
Shanghai	36.83	38.64	36.84	39.56
Singapore	31.31	35.77	31.31	35.77
Tokyo	31.31	35.77	31.31	35.77
Taipei	24.75	30.68	24.75	30.68
Yokohama	24.75	30.68	24.75	30.68

Latin America	Today		Tomorrow	
	Low	High	Low	High
Buenos Aires	16.61	9.41	13.55	3.37
Caracas	26.87	17.64	27.80	17.62
La Paz	17.25	17.62	16.37	15.94
Medellin	16.61	9.41	16.61	9.41
Santiago	17.25	17.62	16.37	15.94

North America	Today		Tomorrow	
	Low	High	Low	High
Andover	18.59	7.44	18.57	17.62
Atlanta	25.79	25.79	28.42	19.63
Boston	25.79	25.79	27.10	37.70
Chicago	28.83	16.61	29.82	16.61
Denver	28.83	16.61	29.82	16.61
Honolulu	29.82	16.61	31.31	16.61
Los Angeles	25.79	25.79	28.42	19.63
Los Angeles	25.79	25.79	28.42	19.63
Memphis	27.80	16.61	26.79	14.57
Minneapolis	27.80	16.61	26.79	14.57
Miami	25.79	25.79	28.42	19.63
New York	30.68	20.68	30.68	19.64
New York	30.68	20.68	30.68	19.64
San Francisco	25.79	25.79	28.42	19.63
Seattle	19.64	9.41	17.62	11.31
Washington	25.79	25.79	28.42	19.63

In New York, a Triumphant Return of Dinosaurs

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

Now these exhibitionists have returned from enforced seclusion, and are more of an eye-fall than ever. There are more of them to inspire awe and fright. Their progeny, some seen with them for the first time, add to the enchantment. Their posture is corrected a little here and there (gone is the old tail-dragging look), as if they are newly proud of their genealogy (also corrected), relieved to have the workers out of their scales and happy with their superbly renovated and brightened premises, complete

While the fossils were sequestered in storage rooms, workers rebuilt the halls, added new computer and robotic technology, restored ceilings to their original heights and opened blocked-off windows, all and all creating more light and a greater feeling of spaciousness. The dinosaurs themselves were cleaned and remounted.

In an alcove including casts of a pterosaur, a birdlike dinosaur with wings and feathers, an explanatory label asserts: "The dinosaurs displayed here are more closely related to chickens, pigeons

and gulls than to any of the other dinosaurs in these galleries." Be that as it may, when all the work was done and the exhibition ready to open, Ellen V. Futter, the museum's president, could boast that the halls represented the "largest and most scientifically important collection of dinosaur specimens on display in the world."



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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 400 million to 600 million. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 700 million by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 800 million by the year 2020. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 900 million by the year 2025. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1 billion by the year 2030. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.1 billion by the year 2035. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.2 billion by the year 2040. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.3 billion by the year 2045. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.4 billion by the year 2050. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.5 billion by the year 2055. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.6 billion by the year 2060. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.7 billion by the year 2065. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.8 billion by the year 2070. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.9 billion by the year 2075. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 2 billion by the year 2080. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 2.1 billion by the year 2085. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 2.2 billion by the year 2090. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 2.3 billion by the year 2095. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 2.4 billion by the year 2100.

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CHINA, PRC**	10811	SAIPAN*	235-2872	CYPRUS*	080-0910	BOLIVIA	0-800-1112	PERU*	171
HONG KONG	800-1117	TAIWAN	0800-10288-0	EGYPT (CAIRO)	100-0200	BRAZIL	080-0910	YEMEN/ALA*	06-011-123
INDIA*	001-381-0111			ISRAEL	177-100-2727	CHILE	1-800-555-7272	GABON	001-001
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